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## Nkomo Claims Men Shot Plane, Not Passengers

By David Ottaway

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Sept. 5 (AP) — Joshua Nkomo, co-leader of the black nationalist Patriotic Front, said today in Lusaka, Zambia, that his guerrillas were responsible for shooting down a Rhodesian civilian passenger plane Sunday night with 56 persons aboard. It was the first incident in the history of civil aviation here and of the ever-escalating war.

But Mr. Nkomo denied that the guerrillas had anything to do with the brutal slaying of 10 of the 18 survivors and said that the Viscount turboprop was thought to be carrying troops and war material.

Government authorities here reacted sharply to the Nkomo statement in an apparent attempt to calm the bitter and jittery white population and prevent the collapse of Rhodesia's already faltering tourist industry.

"There is at present no evidence to suggest that the aircraft was brought down by hostile action," Capt. Patrick Travers, general manager of Air Rhodesia, said at a press conference. "In our opinion, had the aircraft been hit by a missile or any other weapon, the crew's first reaction would have been to say so."

But he admitted that it was "very, very unusual" for two engines to fail on the same side at once, as the pilot, John Hood, reported by radio minutes before the plane crashed into guerrilla-infested, heavily bush-covered terrain in northwestern Rhodesia.

He also denied that Air Rhodesia Viscounts had been used for military purposes at any time during the war.

Meanwhile, the first account by one of the persons who survived both the crash and slaying seemed to confirm the Nkomo claim that guerrillas downed the plane. The survivor, Anthony Hill, said from his hospital bed in Kanba that there had been a big explosion and that "the whole plane shook" as flames poured from the starboard engines.

But Mr. Hill said in a television interview that he could not for certain state that the plane had been hit by a missile.

The incident, with a high probability now that the plane was shot

down by a Soviet-made missile, has had an enormous impact on the remaining 230,000 whites here, many of whom have taken to flying about the country because the roads have become so unsafe due to guerrilla ambushes.

"People are really bitter now," said a white government secretary. "They want to shoot and kill in revenge for what has happened."

The government has mounted what Air Marshal M.J. McLaren, deputy commander of combined operations, called a "fullscale manhunt" for the guerrillas who slew the 10 survivors, and many off-duty members of the security forces are reported to have joined in the hunt.

"The murder of innocent civilians who had already survived a major air disaster must rank as a crime against humanity," the air marshal said, promising that the guerrillas responsible would be hunted down and "made to pay the supreme penalty for this barbaric action."

### Smith Efforts Affected

The fact that Mr. Nkomo took responsibility for the shooting of the plane also seems likely to have considerable impact on how whites here react to the efforts of Prime Minister Ian Smith to get the guerrilla leader into the feeble transitional government.

Mr. Nkomo disclosed last week-end that he had held a secret meeting with Mr. Smith in Lusaka last month to discuss the possible participation of the Patriotic Front in the interim multiracial government. Mr. Smith was reported to have offered Mr. Nkomo leadership of the ruling executive council, a position that would set him up to become the first black leader of Zimbabwe — the nationalist name for Rhodesia — early next year.

Mr. Nkomo's statement of admission, a Rhodesian government spokesman said, "is an embarrassment to Britain, the United States and to Smith as well."

"How can anyone look at him as a reasonable man after this?" he said, referring to persistent reports that the British and U.S. governments have been involved in secret efforts to get Mr. Nkomo lined up as the future president of Zimbabwe.



An aerial view of "Model Town," a middle-class suburb of New Delhi after it was flooded by the Yamuna River.

## 800 Reported Dead in India Flooding

NEW DELHI, Sept. 5 (AP) — Floods caused by the summer monsoons have killed more than 800 persons in seven northern states of India, and thousands are unaccounted for in West Bengal, near Calcutta, according to reports reaching here.

Government officials said that at least 20 persons drowned today when the monsoon-bloated Yamuna River swirled into the outlying streets of Old Delhi. The flood waters forced thousands of people to flee their homes and shacks.

Hundreds of thousands have been driven from flooded villages, and an estimated 10,000 homes have been destroyed since the annual rains began in June.

Many survivors in West Bengal were perched on rooftops and in trees. The United News of India said that cholera patients in the Midnapore district west of Calcutta were being treated on the roof of the district hospital.

Newspapers said that the twin cities were facing the worst flood of the century. Officials said that 200,000 persons have been evacuated from low-lying areas of the national capital districts of Old and New Delhi. But flood forecasters said that the main government center in New Delhi was safe from flooding.

The river has flooded dozens of villages in Haryana and Uttar Pradesh states to the north.

Several thousand residents of a two-year-old housing project in Shajihpur, about 13 miles north of New Delhi, fled from their homes yesterday, taking what they could in trucks and carts. The move is an annual event of the monsoon season since the project was built on lowlands along the Yamuna.

Air force helicopters were dropping food to stranded villagers, including about 750 marooned communities in Orissa state, on the Bay of Bengal.

### 'Intended to Worsen Relations'

## China Claims Vietnam Blocking Bridge and Rail Line

TOKYO, Sept. 5 (AP) — China charged today that Vietnam has blocked a bridge at the border and suspended traffic on the frontier railroad in an attempt to further damage relations.

"This arrogant behavior of the Vietnamese side is obviously not for repair or maintenance of the railway, but is deliberately intended to worsen relations between the

two countries," the Chinese news agency said. It added that Vietnamese troops have crossed the border on kidnapping raids and said that at least one Chinese was wounded by the raiders. It did not say whether anyone had been abducted.

China and Vietnam have been feuding over allegations that Vietnamese authorities have been persecuting and expelling Chinese residents of Vietnam. Fatal clashes have taken place on the border and China has suspended aid to its Communist neighbor. China has accused Vietnam of invading Chinese territory and establishing defense positions to hold it. A number of Chinese are reported to have been killed.

### Cambodia Accuses Russia

Meanwhile, the Cambodian government claimed today that Soviet advisers and tank crews participated in the Vietnamese invasion of Cambodia last winter. The charge came in an official government statement attacking the Soviet Union for aiding Vietnam in an attempt to topple the Phnom Penh administration. It was released by Cambodia's propaganda and information department, broadcast by official Phnom Penh radio and monitored in Bangkok.

The statement said that the Soviet Union and Vietnam last year launched "a large-scale invasion of Cambodia with the aim of taking

over the country with a single stroke, as the Soviet Union had done to Czechoslovakia in 1968. "This is why the Soviet Union sent its men, who personally participated in the invasion and aggression against Cambodia," the statement said. "Some of them acted as commanders while others drove tanks."

### Agreement Said Violated

The accusation against Vietnam in Peking said that last Wednesday, Vietnamese workers pushed a railroad car onto the bridge at Hekou in China's Yunnan province, and put barbed wire and railings in front of and behind it, blocking the bridge.

Then, it said, the Vietnamese railroad department sent a message saying that the line would be closed until Sept. 30 because of repairs to the bridge and rail line.

It added that a Chinese-Vietnamese agreement requires prior notice and mutual approval before repairs are made and that Vietnam failed to seek such approval.

The news agency said that the Chinese Foreign Ministry's Asian Affairs Department today made a strong protest with the Vietnamese embassy in Peking over the closing of the bridge.

The Peking protest coincided with the arrival in Hanoi of Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Chung Hsi-tung to resume the stalemated talks on the exodus of Chinese

from Vietnam. The talks began Aug. 8 and were broken off after four sessions.

Vietnamese Premier Pham Van Dong tomorrow is to begin an apparent anti-China tour of Southeast Asian nations recently described by Hanoi as U.S. puppets. He is scheduled to make official trips to Thailand, Indonesia, Malaysia and the Philippines.

## Begin, Sadat Join Carter at Camp David

CAMP DAVID, Md., Sept. 5 (AP) — Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin arrived here today for a Mideast summit meeting, and both indicated that the meeting here is the most crucial yet toward reaching peace between the two nations.

Mr. Begin, upon his arrival at Andrews Air Force Base outside Washington, made clear that Israel does not expect an actual peace settlement to come out of the talks at the presidential retreat here, but is striving for progress toward a peace treaty in the future.

The Israelis, he said, "will make all endeavors possible so that the peace process can continue and ultimately be crowned with peace treaties."

Mr. Begin said nothing about Israel's bargaining position at the talks, which he called "the most important of all" the meetings he has held with Mr. Sadat.

Mr. Sadat, arriving earlier in the day, said that he came "at a crucial crossroads. The challenge is tremendous, but we have no choice but to accept the challenge."

"No one has the right to block the road to peace. This is not the time for maneuvering or outwitting ideas. It is a time for magnanimity."

Mr. Sadat and Mr. Begin were welcomed by Vice President Mondale and Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and then taken by helicopter in separate flights to Camp David, where President Carter was waiting to start the conference.

### Egyptian Greeting

About 300 Egyptians, waving flags and chanting in Arabic, "Long live Egypt" and "Long live Sadat," were waiting along the airport fence to greet their country's leader. Flanked by Mr. Mondale and Mr. Vance, he stroled along the fence, smiling and waving, before departing.

When Sadat arrived at Camp David, he emerged from the helicopter with arms spread wide toward the waiting president and Mrs. Carter.

Mr. Carter and his guests hugged each other, kissed on both cheeks in keeping with Arab custom and then shook hands. Mr. Sadat then repeated the process with Mrs. Carter.

The arrival was devoid of all ceremony. The military men who maintain and guard Camp David stayed in the background. Zbigniew Brzezinski, Carter's assistant for national security affairs, told reporters that the first evening

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## Jerusalem Blast Injures Worker. Bomb Expert

By William E. Farrell

JERUSALEM, Sept. 5 (NYT) — Two bombs exploded here today in what Israeli officials described as terrorist actions in opposition to the opening of the Middle East summit conference today at Camp David, Md.

The explosions were the latest in a rash of blasts that have taken place regularly since it was announced last month that President Anwar Sadat of Egypt, Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel and President Carter would meet to try to revive the Middle East peace initiative.

The first explosion occurred on a road leading from Jerusalem to Bethlehem and seriously injured two men, a policeman who is an expert at dismantling explosives and a workman who was directing him toward the suspicious object.

### Volatile Gas

The explosive was planted between a truck and a wire fence that cordoned off a depot for storing highly volatile propane cooking gas. The blast blew the truck's tailgate high into the air but did not reach the hollow-shapal metal containers filled with gas.

There were reports that both victims had their limbs blown off. Police officials identified the seriously wounded policeman only as Steve A., declining to reveal his last name. He was described as an U.S. veteran of Vietnam who had emigrated to Israel in 1973 after working in the United States as a policeman.

The injured explosives expert (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

### Pleads Not Guilty

## Crawford Says Evidence Was Forged by Russians

MOSCOW, Sept. 5 (AP) — U.S. businessman Francis Crawford told a court here today that testimony linking him to an international currency and contraband gang was fabricated, that the evidence was forged and that key defense documents were missing.

"The prosecution's case is full of holes," the 37-year-old Moscow representative for International Harvester said to Western reporters after pleading not guilty at the opening of his trial.

Mr. Crawford's Soviet attorney, Leonid Popov, said that the trial could end with a verdict tomorrow. If convicted, he faces up to eight years in prison.

The three Russians similarly charged and who are being tried with him are Vladimir Kiselev, his seamstress wife, Ludmila, and a cashier, Alla Solovoyova, pleaded guilty and expressed remorse. Kiselev, who has a similar previous conviction, could receive the death sentence.

### Composed on Stand

Taking the witness stand, Mr. Crawford remained composed as he attempted to pick apart the damaging testimony of Kiselev and his wife.

Kiselev said that he met Mr. Crawford through a mutual friend early last year and illegally traded currency with him from then on. "I wanted to buy U.S. dollars," said Kiselev, a \$177-a-month factory worker. "Crawford wanted to buy rubles. On both sides there was mutual benefit and interest."

Mr. Crawford, a native of Mobile, Ala., is accused of buying 20,000 rubles from Kiselev, a large-scale currency manipulator whose clients included eight foreigners. The prosecution said that Mr. Crawford paid \$8,320 for the rubles, about a fourth of what the legal exchange rate would have required.

Mr. Crawford also is accused of buying six precious samovars from the Kiselevs. Samovars are classed as antiques in the Soviet Union and their export is forbidden.

In contrast to the trials of Soviet dissidents, four Western reporters were admitted to the courtroom today along with Mr. Crawford's

U.S. fiancée, Virginia Olshish of the U.S. Embassy staff; his U.S. legal adviser, Peter Maggs; U.S. consular official Robert Frigle, and U.S. commercial attaché Stephen Sind.

### 'Complete Fabrication'

"The testimony is a complete fabrication," Mr. Crawford told Judge Lev Nikolov. He denied exchanging dollars except through legal banking channels.

Also testifying today were three Soviet witnesses — an engineer accused of selling 200 pairs of blue jeans on the black market, a woman who introduced Mr. Crawford

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)



Francis Crawford ...going to trial.

## U.S. Jury Uncovers a Bizarre Plot To Destroy Whaling Fleet

By Bill Richards

MIAMI, Sept. 5 (WP) — As fiction, the plot is the stuff of a paperback thriller: An environmentalist hit squad, internationally financed, schemes to blow up its arch-enemies — the boats that hunt and kill the great Pacific Ocean whales.

As fact, unfolding here now before a federal grand jury, the plot is even more bizarre. It includes, so far, several whale-loving Vietnam veterans with their pockets full of \$100 bills, a yellow submarine, a huge cache of powerful explosives, and some of the most sophisticated diving equipment available. Federal officials say that the small group plotted to attack Soviet and Japanese whaling boats moored on the coast of Chile.

The investigators, and others with direct knowledge of the details, say that the money came from an international environmental organization involved in the bitter fight over commercial whaling, but these sources could not name the group.

In July, acting on an FBI informant's tip, federal agents raided the home here of James Rose Jr., 31, a former Navy diver and demolitions expert. Mr. Rose

led them to two stores of buried C-4 plastic explosive — enough, an agent said, to blow up a skyscraper. Mr. Rose was charged with interstate transportation of explosives without a license. His is the only arrest in the case so far. A federal grand jury here began an investigation late last month.

In a briefcase in Mr. Rose's house on the outskirts of Miami, federal investigators also found 30 photographs of Soviet and Japanese whaling boats lying at anchor in the harbor at Talcahuano, Chile. In the garage, they found a two-man yellow submarine.

The explosives, the submarine, and the photos were not an unexpected discovery, a federal law enforcement source said last week. In May, the FBI informant told authorities that he and Mr. Rose had purchased the C-4 explosive along with a quantity of blasting caps and 1,600 feet of detonator cord.

The tipster was identified as Bert Caratelli, a Detroit man who has boasted of working with the CIA and the Detroit police. Mr. Caratelli told the FBI that, while buying the explosives, Mr. Rose told him they would be

"You might call me an environmentalist," he said... "There was a lot of publicity about my motive in this."

used to blow up whaling boats docked in Chile. The discovery of the explosives was unusual enough to make the local news here. It was even more widely reported when Mr. Rose was asked his occupation after he posted a \$50,000 bond. "You might call me an environmentalist," he said.

What the part-time carpenter and professional diver did not tell was the source of the \$50,000 bond. He says that he does not know where the money came from. "There was a lot of publicity about my motive in this," he said. "I guess I have friends I don't even know about."

The fact that Mr. Rose, who listed no personal assets on his bail application, could post a \$50,000 bond and spend another \$36,000 on elaborate diving equipment — some of it more sophisticated than anything owned by U.S. intelligence agencies — has not been lost on federal investigators here.

He already has turned down tentative offers by federal pro-

secutors for clemency in return for information about his financial backers. That is the information we'd very much like to know at this point," a federal investigator said.

Mr. Rose also told the FBI informant that money for the project was coming from a secret bank account set up for him in the Bahamas, federal sources said. Federal investigators are checking into several hundred long distance telephone calls — including a number to the Bahamas — which Rose made from his home here in the several months before his arrest.

Still another aspect of the case that has proved puzzling is its apparent similarity to a novel published in 1976 called "Leviathan." The book is a fictional account about a scheme by a well-funded environmentalist group to blow up Soviet and Japanese whaling ships with the help of a small submarine.

"This is a very weird case," a federal investigator said. The discovery of the plot has

disturbed environmental groups protesting commercial whaling. The Greenpeace Foundation, a West Coast group that has been the most active and vociferous in opposing Pacific whalers, last week denied involvement with Mr. Rose or the alleged plot to attack the whaling boats.

Federal sources said that investigators have not been able to link Mr. Rose with any known environmental group.

Although the official court records on the case are sketchy, an examination of the records and interviews with persons close to the investigation or directly involved in the alleged plot produced information about events leading to the arrest of Mr. Rose.

### Explosives Are Purchased

In early March, according to records available in U.S. District Court in Miami, Mr. Rose contacted Mr. Caratelli, whom he met five years before at a diving school in Seattle. According to the FBI informant, Mr. Rose asked for help in buying explosives. Sources said that Mr. Caratelli arranged for the purchase and the two men traveled to Toledo, Ohio, on March 5. Mr. Rose paid \$3,900 for the explo-

sives, which sources said originally were purchased in Virginia. An FBI affidavit states that Mr. Rose told Mr. Caratelli after the purchase that he planned to use the explosives "in an underwater demolition operation against whaling vessels in a foreign country."

Mr. Rose allegedly brought the explosives back to Miami and on June 6, according to the affidavit, he and Mr. Caratelli went to Biomarine Industries in Malver, Pa., where they purchased two sets of sophisticated underwater breathing gear. The equipment, according to an official of the firm, allows a diver to remain underwater for up to 10 hours at a depth of 1,000 feet. The pair paid for the gear with \$100 bills.

"They walked in with old clothes on and Mr. Rose pulled this roll of \$100 bills out of his pants pocket and dropped it on the desk," said the Biomarine official. "Everything in the place stopped cold." The cost of the diving apparatus, he said, came to \$36,440.

Mr. Caratelli and Mr. Rose split up after that. The FBI affidavit said that Mr. Rose was then joined by Bernard Reed and

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Austria	125	Kenya	5m.
Belgium	20.8 Fr.	Lebanon	22.25
Denmark	3.50 D.M.	Luxembourg	21.6
Egypt	40 P.	Norway	2.75 D.
France	20 F.	Netherlands	1.50 Fl.
Finland	2.50 F.M.	Nigeria	70 K.
Germany	3.00 F.	Poland	20 N.
Greece	150 O.M.	Portugal	25 Esc.
Great Britain	20 P.	Spain	43 Ptas.
India	18 Rs.	Sweden	2.5 Cr.
Iran	80 Rls.	Switzerland	1.25 Fr.
Israel	1.21400	Turkey	17 L.
Italy	400 Lire	U.S. Military (Eu)	53.25
		Yugoslavia	20 D.



## 60 Politicians Arrested

## 700 Nicaraguans Seized In Sweeps, Foes Charge

By Leonard Greenwood

MANAGUA, Sept. 5 — Nearly 700 Nicaraguans are reported to have been arrested since Saturday night as the national guard, reinforced by special urban counterinsurgency units, yesterday continued a crackdown against opponents of President Anastasio Somoza.

About 60 of those arrested are officials of the country's opposition parties according to Roberto Velez Barcenas, political vice president of the Conservative Party, the largest opposition party.

Mr. Velez said at a press conference last night that the total of 700 was growing almost by the hour as the sweep continued, especially in Managua and in the provincial towns of Matagalpa, Leon, Diriamba, Jinotega and Masaya.

Among the political leaders arrested was Pedro Quintana, secretary general of the Constitutional Liberal Party, a splinter party of Gen. Somoza's ruling Liberal Party.

## 40 Leaders Seized

About 40 of those arrested are leaders in various cities of the Broad Opposition Front, which organized the national strike to support demands for Gen. Somoza's resignation. The strike, which ended its second week yesterday, is about 80 percent effective in the capital and reports from the provinces indicate that it is even more effective outside of Managua.

One of Nicaragua's most prominent businessmen, Adolfo Calero, Nicaraguan general manager of Coca-Cola, was arrested.

Others arrested include officials of the Human Rights Commission, prominent lawyers in the larger cities who have been keeping dossiers on the widespread violation of human rights in Nicaragua.

Human Rights Commission officials said yesterday that Santiago Rivas Haslam, the commission president in Matagalpa, and Francisco Jose Lanza, a commission member in Matagalpa, were arrested during the weekend.

The national guard last week

battled 500 young guerrillas in Matagalpa who demanded Gen. Somoza's resignation. The youths held off the guard for five days, but now that the guard has taken control there is reported to be an intensive manhunt for the youths.

In Masaya, the secretary of the Human Rights Commission, Zúñiga Montenegro, was arrested during the weekend, along with two of his sons and five neighbors who tried to persuade the guard not to carry out the arrests.

Human Rights Commission officials estimate that 130 demonstrators and other civilians have been killed by the guard in Masaya this year.

## Beatings Reported

Commission officials, politicians and witnesses to some of the arrests say that many of those seized in the last two days were beaten before being taken away. The officials said there are at least 15 cases in which wounded persons arrested by the guard died of their wounds because the guardsmen would not let doctors treat them.

At the Conservative Party press conference yesterday, the party's religious, moral and historical adviser, Jose Medina Quadra, said that his party joined other political parties, businessmen and trade unions in the Broad Opposition Front to call the strike against Gen. Somoza because it believes that the only way to bring down the dictatorship was by continuous peaceful resistance.

"We have tried armed resistance many times and it failed because we cannot match the firepower of Somoza's national guard," he said in an interview later.

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## 'Marxist' Charge Rejected

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 (AP) — The State Department today dismissed as "unfounded" allegations by a spokesman for Gen. Somoza that three department officials are Marxists.



Rescuers carry the policeman injured yesterday as he approached a bomb in Jerusalem.

## Jerusalem Blast Injures Bomb Expert

(Continued from Page 1)

was the subject of an interview last week in the English-language daily, the Jerusalem Post, where he was described as one of Israel's leading "sappers," men who respond to the frequent calls in Israel to check out suspicious objects.

On two occasions, two such objects exploded as he was dismantling them, but he escaped injury because of protective equipment he was wearing.

"If your name is on a bomb, that's it," he was quoted as saying to the Post.

The second blast was from a charge placed under an empty tourist bus that was parked near the Jaffa Gate, a major entranceway in the old walled city. There were no injuries.

In recent days, police officials using television and the newspapers have intensified their warnings to civilians to be alert for suspicious

articles and to report them promptly to the police.

Since the announcement of the Camp David summit meeting there have been more than two dozen explosions in various parts of Israel. Three persons have died. In addition, Israel's business enterprises abroad have been warned to intensify their security measures.

## China Visit for Pakistani

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, Sept. 5 (UPI) — Pakistan's foreign affairs

adviser, Agha Shahid, who was in Rome for the inauguration of Pope John Paul I, is to begin a three-day visit to China tomorrow, the government said yesterday.

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## To Form Personal Ties

## Japanese Goes to Arab Capitals

By Henry Scott-Stokes

TOKYO, Sept. 5 (NYT) — In a bid to establish personal ties with leaders in the Middle East, which supplies Japan with more than three quarters of its oil, Premier Takeo Fukuda left Japan today on a journey to Iran, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates and Saudi Arabia.

On this first visit of a Japanese head of government to the region, Mr. Fukuda will meet with Mohammed Reza Pahlavi of Iran tomorrow and Thursday, and King Khalid and Crown Prince Fahd of Saudi Arabia next Monday and Tuesday.

"This is an epic-making mission, if not for them, then for us," said a Foreign Ministry official. "This is an extremely crucial period for us with the meeting at Camp David taking place."

The reference to the meeting of Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin, Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and President Carter, which starts today in the United States, underlines Japan's deep concern with Middle East security and peace. Japan is extremely dependent on Middle East oil.

It is by chance that the Fukuda trip takes place at the same time as the Camp David summit. It was planned before President Carter announced the summit, and forced Mr. Fukuda to cancel part of his tour, a visit to Cairo to see President Sadat.

## Welcome Coincidence

But the coincidence is welcome from a Japanese viewpoint. "We may be actually with the Saudis at the time a result comes through from Camp David," said a Japanese diplomat with the large Fukuda party. "It will be extremely interesting to see how they react."

The Saudi part of the tour clearly counts the most for the Japanese, partly because Saudi Arabia is their largest oil supplier (73 million tons in 1977) and partly because of the standing and financial strength of the kingdom in the Middle East.

Mr. Fukuda has met either King Khalid or Crown Prince Fahd. An official said, "Last year more than 50 heads of state or government heads visited Saudi Arabia and this trip is long overdue."

Meanwhile, Japan is offering aid

in two countries which are traditional receivers of Saudi aid. Yesterday, the government announced that Japan will give \$184 million in aid to Egypt. Japan has previously offered about \$200 million in project aid to the Sudan.

In addition, the government is encouraging the Mitsubishi Group, the largest industrial group in the world, to proceed with a 300,000-ton capacity ethylene plant in Saudi Arabia, a project which got bogged down in disagreements over price and marketing strategy.

## Similar One in Iran

The Mitsui Group, the second of Japan's large industrial mammoths, has a similar ethylene plant under construction in southern Iran, over

which Mr. Fukuda's plane is scheduled to circle as it flies toward the Gulf.

Japan's ties with the region have been cemented by industrial technology and plant sale, and Saudi Arabia has become Japan's second largest trade partner after the United States. Japanese trade with the Middle East has increased six-fold since 1972 to more than \$8.8 billion in 1977.

Diplomats stress that Mr. Fukuda is not going to the Middle East to seal commercial deals but to open top-level contacts with Arab leaders. "We are sending our biggest man," said an official at the Foreign Ministry. "Now we shall finally get to the top."

## Kreisky Draws Criticism On Alleged Gibe at Begin

TEL AVIV, Sept. 5 (AP) — Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky's alleged reference to Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin as a "political grocer" continued to draw criticism yesterday.

In an article published Saturday in the Amsterdam newspaper Trouw, Mr. Kreisky was quoted as describing Egyptian President Anwar Sadat as a "unique phenomenon" in the Middle East dispute who is "dealing with political grocers like Begin, a little Polish lawyer from Warsaw or whatever he was."

The remarks attributed to Mr. Kreisky were made as Mr. Begin and Mr. Sadat were preparing for a summit conference with President Carter on the stalled peace talks.

## Apology Is Offered

Israel radio broadcast an interview yesterday with Mr. Kreisky, who said that he would apologize to Begin for his remarks. Asked if he had called Mr. Begin a political grocer, the Austrian leader replied, "I had in mind that the generosity of President Sadat has not been met in the same adequate way, but much more, from some parts, like grocers."

Mr. Kreisky said later that he could not remember naming Mr. Begin.

Questioned about a reference to Israel as a racist country, Mr. Kreisky said that he meant Israel would become racist if it intended to rule the occupied West Bank of the Jordan River and Gaza Strip forever.

Informed that some people interpreted his remarks as anti-Semitic, Mr. Kreisky, who is of Jewish descent, said, "Whenever the word 'Jew' is mentioned, Jews hear an anti-Semitic ring. This has always been so. We could use some self-criticism."

Israel radio said that Mr. Kreisky stated that he recognized his Jewish heritage and reports that he had converted to Christianity were false.

Cairo's influential Al-Ahram newspaper said that even if Mr. Kreisky had been misquoted, the article "upheld the large meanings he meant" and Israel should accept his motives no matter "how cruel the truth is."

In Vienna, Foreign Minister Wilfried Pahr told the Israeli ambassador that Mr. Kreisky had not meant to personally insult any Israeli. Mr. Pahr also said that Mr. Kreisky had not granted an interview to the Trouw correspondent.

## Mafia Suspect's Body Found in South Italy

PALMI, Italy, Sept. 5 (AP) — A Mafia suspect who escaped from prison in northern Italy was killed near this Calabrian town, police said today. His body was found in a mountainous area.

Police said that Giovanni Orfio, 37, might have been a victim of feud between Mafia bands in which nine persons have been killed this year.

## U.S. Jury Uncovers Plot To Destroy Whaling Fleet

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his brother, Robert Reed. Neither man has been arrested by the FBI.

Mr. Rose and the Reeds traveled to Gretna, La., and took lessons in the use of the diving equipment there from a firm called the Inner Space Co., according to court records.

About mid-June, Mr. Rose and Bernard Reed approached the captain of the Dark Star, a 70-foot sailing ketch moored at a marina in Fort Lauderdale. The boat's captain, Mark Sterns, said that Mr. Rose told him that he planned to do commercial diving off the Chilean coast for two weeks. Mr. Sterns agreed to charter the boat to the pair and said that he thought they were treasure-hunters.

On June 29, Mr. Rose ordered the two-man sub from Underwater Propulsions, Inc. of Tulsa,

Okla. Two weeks later, Mr. Reed picked up the sub, paying half the \$5,000 cost with \$100 bills. The rest, officials of the firm said, was paid with a cashier's check. In an interview last week, Mr. Rose declined to discuss the reason for the purchase or the source of the \$100 bills.

## 'A Cause to Believe In'

Mr. Rose said that he supported the movement to stop the Pacific whaling and he discussed the Japanese and Soviet fleet anchored in Chile. "It takes two years to repair one of those ships if someone knew how to disable them, and whales can have calves in less time than that," he said.

Mr. Rose denied being "a mad bomber or anything like that." But he said, "If the whaling fleet was disabled and no one was hurt it would be a chance to save thousands of whales. That would be a cause to believe in."

## Smooth as silk is a fresh orchid for every lady passenger.

The orchid is one of the most exotic flowers in the world and to the people of Thailand a passion.

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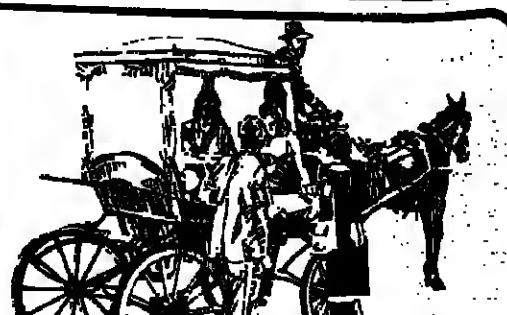
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1978/09/05



## Attacks Conservatives

## Callaghan Expected to Set General Election Oct. 5

By Bernard D. Nossiter

LONDON, Sept. 5 (UPI) — Prime Minister James Callaghan is widely expected to call a general election based on Oct. 5, but all he would tell his trade union allies today in Brighton was that he will announce his plans very shortly.

He did, however, bring the union leaders to their feet with an assault that pictured his Conservative op-

ponents as apostles of prejudice, division and heartlessness toward the poor. His Labor government, Mr. Callaghan insisted, was promoting tolerance and unity with a heart.

If this sounded like the warmup to a campaign, it is not surprising. Aides say that Mr. Callaghan has just about decided on Oct. 5. But there remain powerful Cabinet ministers, notably Denis Healey, chancellor of the exchequer, and Michael Foot, the government house leader, who are urging a delay until the spring.

## Impressed by Poll

Mr. Callaghan is understood to be impressed by a poll, produced today by the Labor Party's U.S. pollster, Robert Worcester, showing that 71 percent of those sampled and with an opinion want an election next month.

Mr. Callaghan is said to fear that a postponement will make him look like a man clinging to straws, hanging on to power for his own sake, which might undermine the dignified image he has created for himself.

The Worcester poll, however, also shows the Labor Party trailing the Conservatives 45 percent to 47 percent. That could be a reason for Mr. Callaghan's quip to political commentators at Brighton: "Don't count your chickens before they are hatched."

But at 10 Downing St., the political arithmetic is said to run like this: The Liberal Party stands at only five or six percent. It will go up to 10 percent on election day, drawing largely from Conservatives, for whom Margaret Thatcher, the Conservative leader, is too much of a right-wing ideologue.

## Personality Advantage

In addition, the Labor optimists reason, Mr. Callaghan campaigning against Mrs. Thatcher will in itself add another three or four percentage points to the government total. In effect, the argument goes, a presidential-style campaign of personalities will bring home Mr. Callaghan and Labor in a narrow squeak.

All this assumes that Mrs. Thatcher will not be able to exploit economic issues — inflation, unemployment, three years of declining standards of living — to become Britain's first female prime minister.

But today, Mr. Callaghan was among unrepentant friends and he enjoyed fanning the doubts about his intentions. The Trades Union Congress, in its annual assembly, responded by adopting a resolution pledging full support to Labor in the forthcoming campaign.

## Greek Bishop Denies Charge In Sex Scandal

ATHENS, Sept. 5 (AP) — The Greek government has revealed a scandal, concerning color photographs purportedly showing a bishop having sexual relations with an unidentified woman.

The minister of education and religion, Ioannis Varvitsiotis, notified the press of the scandal, saying: "I consider it my duty to protect the standing of the church."

The cleric, Bishop Stylianos, 66, of Preveza, said that the pictures were forged by his former chauffeur, also a priest, who he said demanded the equivalent of \$6,000 in blackmail.

But a church spokesman said that the scandal was revealed only after a three-month investigation by the state criminal research department proved beyond doubt that the pictures were genuine.

## Chemical Compounds Being Researched

## Sea Animals May Aid Heart Treatment

By Bayard Webster

NEW YORK, Sept. 5 (NYT) — Chemical compounds recently discovered in some of the animals that live in the sea may prove to be valuable in the treatment of heart disease, nervous system disorders and tumor growth, according to National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration researchers.

The scientists found 12 potentially beneficial chemical compounds in such sea creatures as sea cucumbers, sponges and sea hares which live on the ocean floor and can occasionally be found along low-tide levels at the seashore.

Sea cucumbers, which range from one inch to five feet in length, are worm-like creatures with warts on them, somewhat resembling cucumbers. Sea hares, which can grow to more than a foot in length, look like common garden slugs clad in an overcoat. Sponges have been found in hundreds of different colors and thousands of grotesque shapes.

The researchers found that one of the most promising substances for the treatment of nervous disorders was present in the sea hare, a member of the shellfish family. The compound, known as dialcylene, is distantly related to the terpin substances present in the sticky, resinous exudates of pine trees.

Dialcylene has been tested on rats and mice and was found to increase the length of time the animals slept after being given a barbi-

turate. The researchers noted that the compound may inhibit the breakdown in the human body of barbiturates, which react with the nervous system.

The slowing of the breakdown of barbiturates, which are often used to induce sleep and can become addictive, would prolong their effects and permit the use of smaller and safer doses.

## 9 A-Plant Foes Arrested in U.S.

SEABROOK, N.H., Sept. 5 (UPI) — Nine anti-nuclear power demonstrators who held a protest at the site of the \$2.3-billion Seabrook nuclear power plant were arrested yesterday and face criminal trespass and disorderly conduct charges.

State police troopers dragged the protesters from the construction site as they chanted and sang songs decrying nuclear power.

The protest was part of a continuing string of civil disobedience actions by members of the Clamshell Alliance, a loose-knit coalition of anti-nuclear power groups from New England that has fought the atomic plant.

## 5 Killed in Seoul Blast

SEOUL, Sept. 5 (UPI) — Five persons were killed in a propane-gas explosion in a new apartment building, police reported yesterday.



U.S. VISITOR — Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., arrives at Moscow airport yesterday to participate in an international conference in Alma-Ata organized by World Health Organization.

## At World Congress in Warsaw

## Low Alcoholism Rate in Far East Noted

WARSAW, Sept. 5 (Reuters) — Alcoholism is less prevalent in the Far East than elsewhere because Oriental people are biologically more likely to feel ill after drinking, a world congress on drugs and alcohol was told today.

Prof. John Ewing of the University of North Carolina also said that studies show that alcoholism probably can be inherited.

Prof. Ewing told delegates that there is good evidence that alcoholism in the Far East is significantly less prevalent than in other parts of the world, and he linked this with a particular sensitivity to alcohol that has been detected in many Asiatic people.

He said that most of the Oriental

people studied so far had a different liver enzyme involved in the breakdown of alcohol, which appears to produce rapidly a substance called acetaldehyde and leads to unpleasant side effects in some cases.

Prof. Ewing, a psychiatrist, also told the congress at Warsaw's Palace of Culture that recent studies have shown a high probability that alcoholism could be inherited in some cases.

He quoted a study of adoptees in Denmark as showing that those with an alcoholic natural parent were more likely to have drinking problems than those without one, even though the parent had played no part in their upbringing.

Suggesting that such children might have inherited something in the central nervous system that makes them more prone to drinking to excess, he quoted other studies indicating that persons who become alcoholic early and for no apparent reason had childhood personality traits similar to those of the Danish alcoholic adoptees.

Experiments on rats have also suggested that there might be persons who on drinking alcohol accumulate certain chemicals in the brain that makes them crave more alcohol.

The congress, attended by about 800 delegates from more than 50 countries, also heard today a representative of the World Health Organization suggest that rather than try to eliminate alcohol problems, "we might do better to lower our sights and speak of reducing [them]."

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## Report on Civilian Pay

## Pentagon Said To Waste \$900 Million in Salaries

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 (AP) —

A Brookings Institution study says that the Pentagon could save more than \$900 million a year by reducing the "steady enrichment" of its white-collar civilian employees and ending what the study says is overpayment of its blue-collar workers.

The study also contends that about 377,000 jobs filled by military personnel could be handled by civilians, to save additional money "without jeopardizing national security."

"If reform is not undertaken, the nation will continue to spend more than is necessary for defense," the report said. The Pentagon had no immediate comment.

"If the United States is to remain apace of improvements in Soviet military capabilities without unnecessarily increasing the financial burden of defense, a more efficient defense establishment will be required," the report said.

About 55 percent of the Carter administration's proposed \$126-billion defense budget for next year was earmarked for personnel costs.

The study said that the current Defense Department total of about 2 million military and 1.1 million civilian employees is not economical and, if trends continue, "is likely to become less so."

"Many defense civilian employees are paid in excess of an appropriate market wage, many of the jobs now being done by defense civilians cannot be justified in national security terms, and the components of the work force... are not efficiently proportioned," it said.

The study emphasized that many defense civilian employees are "being compensated at unjustifiably high levels." It spoke of "a relatively large, unexplained increase in average grades in the white-collar ranks" during the last three years.

"The administration should take steps to reduce the steady enrichment in the white-collar-grade structure that has occurred since 1975," the report said.

White-collar civil service employees include clerical workers and professional specialists. Blue-collar workers hired by the Defense Department and the services perform jobs ranging from custodial chores to aircraft maintenance.

The report said that "quicks in the formula now used to calculate pay increases for federal blue-collar workers have caused the pay of many... to exceed the levels required to maintain comparability" with similar workers in private industry.

The report blamed constraints that it said are imposed on the Pen-

tagon by the White House and Congress for contributing to inefficiencies in use of defense manpower. It noted that the military services keep more bases in operation than they need, "owing to political pressures."

However, the Brookings report contended that "preoccupation with base closure issues has diverted attention from potentially larger, and politically more feasible, savings that might result from operating bases more efficiently."

"Military base operations appear to use more labor than is necessary," the report said. "And the adoption of private enterprise management and manning criteria could yield substantial savings."

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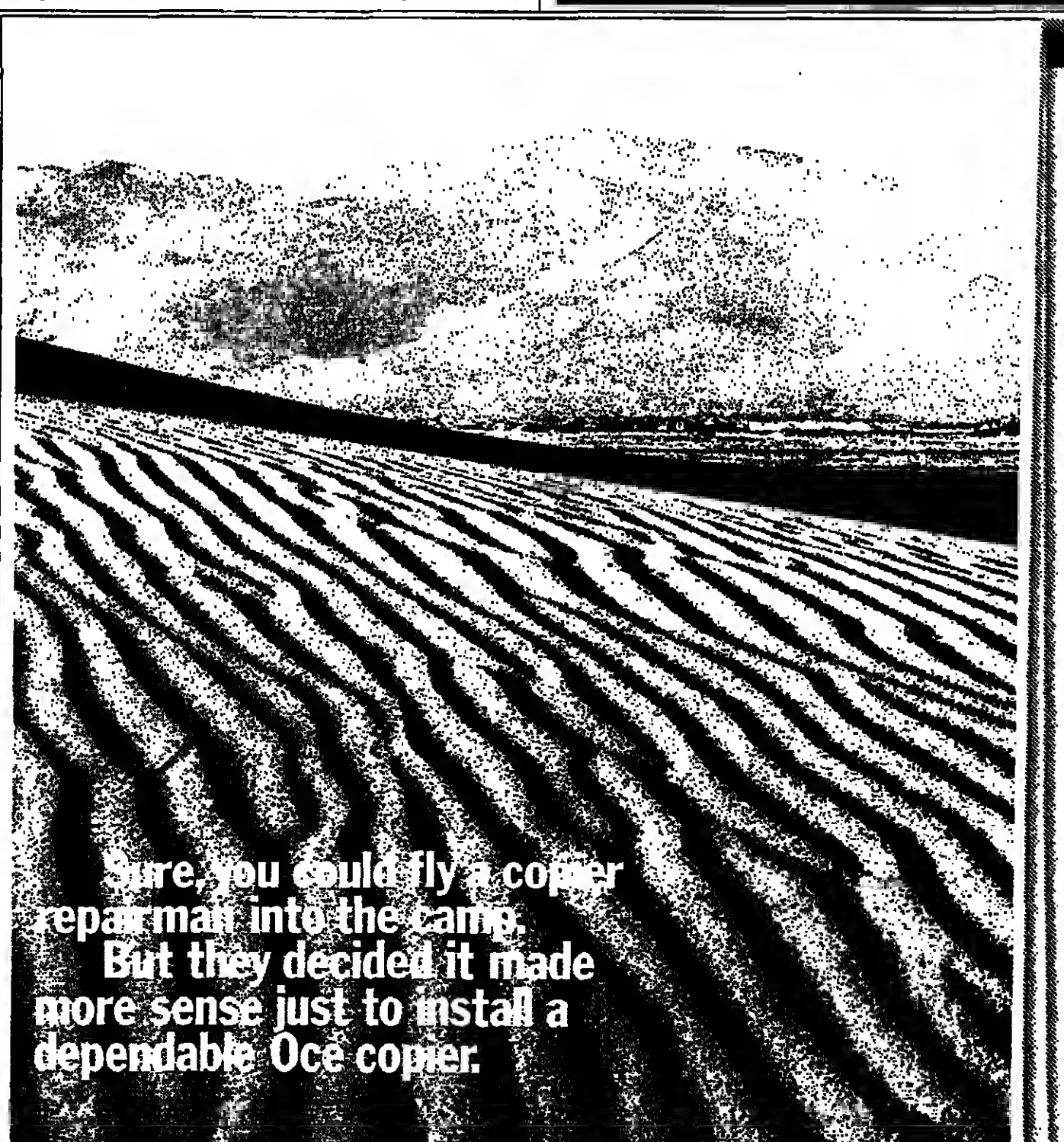
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## Obituaries

Metropolitan Nikodim  
Of Leningrad, Novgorod

ROME, Sept. 5 (NYT) — Metropolitan Nikodim, 48, the prelate of Leningrad and Novgorod who has represented the Russian Orthodox Church in many ecumenical encounters and conferences, died of a heart attack this morning while he was talking to Pope John Paul I during a private audience in the Vatican.

Metropolitan Nikodim had been in Italy as a guest of the Vatican since the death of Pope Paul VI. Six months ago, he attended the funeral of the late pontiff, heading a Russian Orthodox delegation, and was present at the inaugural mass of Pope John Paul I in St. Peter's Square last Sunday.

Today, the Pope granted a farewell audience to the Russian churchman who was about to return to the Soviet Union. Leaders of other Christian denominations and interfaith groups who had also attended the papal mass on Sunday were awaiting their turn to say goodbye to the pontiff in the antechambers of the Vatican's Apostolic Palace.

Cardinal Jean Willenbrands, the archbishop of Utrecht, the Netherlands, who is head of the Vatican's Secretariat for Christian Unity and

the Roman Catholic Church's leading ecumenist, was present at the talk between the pontiff and the metropolitan.

Suddenly, the orthodox prelate collapsed. A Vatican doctor pronounced Metropolitan Nikodim dead.

The pontiff dispatched a message to the head of the Russian Orthodox Church, Patriarch Pimen of Moscow, to inform him officially of the metropolitan's death and express his condolences. In the telegram, the pope addressed the Russian Orthodox patriarch as "your holiness."

The body of Metropolitan Nikodim was taken to the small church of St. Anna, inside the Vatican's walls, known as the "Parish Church" of the tiny pontifical state.

This afternoon, the body of the metropolitan, clad in the rich vestments of his church, was lying in state in the church of St. Anna. Vatican officials were in touch with the Soviet Embassy in Rome to discuss how the body should be transferred home.

Metropolitan Nikodim, the former Boris Gheorgheviich Rotov, was born at Riazan, near Moscow, on Oct. 14, 1929. He was ordained a deacon at the age of 17 years, and a priest at 20. After serving as head of the patriarchal mission in Jerusalem, he was consecrated as bishop in 1960, and later became metropolitan of Jaroslavl. He was transferred to Minsk as metropolitan of Byelorussia, and eventually was appointed metropolitan of Leningrad and the ancient see of Novgorod.

He was widely traveled and spoke several languages. During his stay here, he lived in institutions of the Jesuit order in Rome and in the hills southeast of the city. He was a friend of the Rev. Pedro Arrupe, the Spanish-born superior general of the Jesuits.

During one of the masses for Pope Paul in St. Peter's Basilica the Russian Orthodox metropolitan approached Cardinal Joseph Slipyi, the archbishop major of Lvov, Ukraine, to embrace him. The 84-year-old Ukrainian churchman spent many years in Soviet prison



Metropolitan Nikodim

camp before Moscow allowed him to leave the country.

## Jean Kanapa

PARIS, Sept. 5 (Reuters) — French Communist Party Politburo member Jean Kanapa, 56, died here today.

Mr. Kanapa, who was the party's spokesman on foreign affairs and defense, joined the party in 1944 and was elected to the political bureau — the Communist's governing body between congresses — in 1975.

A party statement said that Mr. Kanapa, a former philosophy professor, died after a long and painful illness.

Mr. Kanapa was said to be close to party leader Georges Marchais and influential in the party's recent move away from Moscow.

## NATO Maneuvers Begin

BRUSSELS, Sept. 5 (AP) — About 140 NATO warships and submarines maneuvered in the English Channel and North Sea today in the first part of a three-month series of intensive military exercises by NATO land and sea forces.

## Scorns Papal Trappings

Humility and Simplicity  
Emerge as Pope's Style

By Paul Hofmann

ROME, Sept. 5 (NYT) — Ten days after the election of Pope John Paul I, some characteristics of his pontificate have already emerged. The Romans, scrutinizing their 263d bishop, were struck with the rest of the world not so much by the program he announced only 15 hours after his election as by his distinctive style.

"He has been Paul with the cardinals and John with the people," a prominent Jesuit, the Rev. Bartolomeo Sorge, said in a first appraisal. "He is mindful of the universal dimensions of his mission like Montini, and a pastor like Roncalli."

Pope Paul VI, the former Giovanni Battista Montini, had indeed ruled the church with the typical prudence of the Vatican official that he had been since his ordination to the priesthood.

Pope John XXIII, earlier known as Angelo Giuseppe Roncalli, had been a Vatican diplomat for many years, but proved during his pontificate that he knew how to speak to ordinary people and generated good will through the warmth of his personality.

## Combined Policies

By the choice of his double name, unprecedented in church history, Pope John Paul has made it plain that he wanted to combine the policies and methods of his two immediate predecessors.

But it is fairly clear that he has brought something of his own to the office as well. He calls it humility — the Latin word for it, *humilitas*, has been his official motto ever since Pope John consecrated him a bishop in 1958.

Critics of the future pope, then Albino Cardinal Luciani, patriarch of Venice, spoke of his "pauperism," his cultivating an image of poverty ever since he scorned the insignia of his high ecclesiastical rank and directed his clergy to sell the gold treasures of their churches to raise funds for the needy.

Whatever it may be called, the pope's passion for simplicity has prompted him during his first days in the Vatican to depart from time-honored protocol and do away with

anachronistic pageantry and bombast.

His innovations have startled traditionalists who revealed in the majesty of pontifical ceremonies and utterances. At the same time, the modesty with which the pope is going about his mission is clearly delighting many Roman Catholics and other Christians and impressing nonbelievers.

"The way he speaks is convincing," said Hans Kung, the liberal Swiss theologian who has long been in trouble with the Vatican. "He speaks the language of today's men and women."

When Pope John Paul decided last week to eliminate the medieval coronation rite from the solemn mass marking the inauguration of his pontificate, he was not even intimidated by canon law. Church legislation, reconfirmed as recently as 1975 by Pope Paul, calls for a new pope to assume the tiara, or triple crown, the traditional symbol of the spiritual and temporal powers of the papacy.

The only temporal power that the pope wields today is as head of the state of Vatican City, the Roman enclave on the right bank of the Tiber River. But the pontiff, as supreme legislator of the church, has the undisputed power to revise canon law — and Pope John Paul did just that by doing away with the coronation.

## Christian Unity Sought

In the message that the pope read in front of the cardinals who had chosen him the evening before, he pledged to continue the ecumenical thrust by paying "thoughtful attention to all those things that favor union" among Christians. His rejection of a coronation or enthronement ceremony may turn out to be one of those things.

The five other points of Pope John Paul's program contained little that was new, but churchmen noted the emphasis given to his promise to carry out the reforms envisaged by the church's Ecumenical Council Vatican II.

That church assembly, held from 1962 to 1965, was clearly an important intellectual experience in the life of the future pope, who then was bishop of a small provincial town, Vittorio Veneto. For the first time he met with prelates and theologians from other countries and cultures and was persuaded by them to rethink such concepts as freedom of conscience and religious liberty.

Raised in the conservative theology of the seminaries of northeastern Italy, Bishop Luciani became a convinced supporter of the reforms proclaimed by Vatican II. His promise, at the beginning of his pontificate, that the council's "wise norms should be observed and completed" deserves to be taken seriously.

Pope John Paul has also undertaken to preserve the discipline of the church "in the service of the poor, the humble, the defenseless," to consider the spreading of the gospel as the "first duty of the church," to pursue a "serene and constructive dialogue" with those outside Roman Catholicism, and to back every effort for peace.

By reappointing all senior Vatican officials to the posts they had held under his predecessor, the pope indicated that he did not want a dramatic change. Rather, it seems, he hoped to blend the legacies of Pope John, who made him a bishop, and Pope Paul, who gave him a cardinal's red hat.

Whether this pope is more John or more Paul probably will be discussed throughout his pontificate. After his first week in the Vatican's Apostolic Palace, he seems undaunted by his staggering responsibilities.

He has confided that he knew nothing about curial bureaucracy and was inexperienced in international affairs. There is no talk of the "pontifical court" these days, and Vatican aides seem startled by Pope John Paul's determination to toe down the splendor of the palace.

As for the Romans, they are clearly heartened, amid all their troubles, that they again have a pope who knows how to smile.

Helicopter Falls  
At U.S. Festival;  
7 Dead, 18 Hurt

DERRY, Pa., Sept. 5 (UPI) — A helicopter dropping prizes at a church festival crashed yesterday into a crowd of 500, its whirling rotor killing 7 persons and injuring 18. The three occupants of the helicopter survived.

The accident occurred in a parking lot in Derry Township on the final day of the church's annual three-day Labor Day festival.

Bill Blair, 14, said that the helicopter's engine stalled after it had made two passes over the parking lot, dropping prize-winning balls marked with prize numbers to the crowd.

"When it hit the tent, it tipped and the blades started cutting people up," he said. "I ran over to help, but I couldn't take it. There were bodies and blood everywhere."

## Air Canada Strike Ends

OTTAWA, Sept. 5 (UPI) — Most Air Canada employees returned to work today after a 10-day strike, under new contract arrangements. A spokesman for the airline said that all operations should be back to normal tomorrow or Thursday.



CRASH AFTERMATH — Covered bodies of dead passengers lie beside their smashed bus near Tarragona, Spain, after a truck hit the bus broadside Monday, killing 18 Spaniards. The bus carried railroad passengers who had agreed to change carrier after rain washed out track.

## Body Found to Make Morphine-Like Chemical

## Studies Offer Hope For Pain Control

By Harry Nelson

MONTREAL, Sept. 5 — Ongoing research into the ways the body handles pain offers hope for improved methods of controlling it.

Within the last 10 years, and especially since 1975, an avalanche of animal and human studies has provided a better picture of the nerve pathways in the spinal cord and brain, which both conduct and block pain impulses, as well as a better understanding of the body's own chemical attackers of pain.

The most recent of these reports were presented here last week at the Second World Congress on Pain attended by more than 1,000 researchers and clinicians.

It has been known for thousands of years that an individual's emotional state strongly influences his perception of pain.

## Less Pain

For example, wounded soldiers are said to feel far less pain than equivalently injured civilians because for the soldier the wound means the war is over, whereas for the civilian there is no such compensation.

Likewise, football players sometimes are unaware of injuries until after the game because the excitement of the game somehow blocks the perception of pain.

Doctors are well aware of the psychological factors in a variety of types of pain experienced by patients. Doctors who are not psychologically oriented sometimes tell patients the pain is "in their head" when they can find no X-ray or laboratory basis for it.

The patients, however, are well aware that the pain they experience is as intense as any that is truly physical.

The tie between pain and emotions has been further underscored by the most recent and possibly the most important discovery of the last decade in pain research.

## Morphine Characteristics

This is the discovery that the body manufactures chemicals that have most of the characteristics of morphine and these chemicals, called enkephalins and endorphins, appeared to be involved in the body's natural system of pain control.

Researchers from the University of California, San Francisco, reported experiments indicating that placebo — inert sugar pills — work for some people because the pill triggers the release of endorphins.

Endorphins are made in the brain and in the pituitary gland. How placebos trigger release of endorphins is not yet known but it may have to do with the patient's psychological attitude — his belief that the placebo will work somehow gets translated into nerve impulses that release endorphins.

Now that placebo effect has been associated with the release of a specific chemical, "the power of the mind over the body is a little less mysterious," said Dr. Howard Fields, a UCSF neurologist who did the placebo study with Dr. Joe Levine and Dr. Newton Gordon.

A Swedish pharmacologist, Dr. Lars Terenius of the University of Uppsala, reported other evidence that endorphins are linked to emotion. He was involved in a study in which a group of chronic pain patients was examined by a neurologist and a psychiatrist to determine whether their pain was chiefly organic or psychogenic. In order to be classified organic there had to be some physical evidence of nerve damage, such as an X-ray picture.

## Psychogenic and Organic

Dr. Terenius measured the endorphin in both the psychogenic and the organic pain patients and found that the level was lower than normal in the organic pain group and higher in the psychogenic.

Dr. Terenius found that the psychogenic pain cases also had a lower tolerance to pain — perhaps the reason their bodies reacted by releasing more endorphins.

The Swedish scientist said he hopes that measuring endorphins will help a doctor determine whether an individual patient's pain is organic or psychogenic. This in turn might help determine which type of treatment to use.

Perhaps the reason that some drugs, acupuncture or other treatment work on some patients but not on others is because the underlying cause of a person's pain has not been clarified.

Many scientists now believe that the reason acupuncture works is because it excites nerves that cause

the release of endorphins, which then allay the pain.

However, scientists still have a long way to go before they have a truly clear picture that will enable them to manipulate the body's natural system by means that are specific to various types and causes of pain.

Endorphins have been synthesized and given to experimental mice in test to see whether they work as well as morphine, which endorphins resemble. It was hoped that they would be nonaddictive because they are naturally present in the body.

However, the animal studies have shown that the synthetic endorphins produce addictive tolerance just like morphine.

## A New Approach

Another problem with endorphins is that they are rapidly destroyed by enzymes. Artificial molecules that are not destroyed by enzymes have been manufactured but tests revealed they all produce

addiction and tolerance, meaning that greater and greater amounts are required to achieve pain relief.

However, a Chicago medical school pharmacologist, Dr. Seymour Ehrenpreis, is trying a new approach. He is testing ways to raise the levels of the body's own endorphins by giving a drug that blocks the enzymes that destroy endorphins.

But Dr. Lawrence Kruger of the Brain Research Institute at the University of California, Los Angeles, and Dr. John Liebeskind, a UCLA psychologist who was scientific chairman of the congress, cautioned against expecting any quick answers to the problem of pain.

The most significant recent change in pain treatment, Dr. Liebeskind said, is the realization that good pain therapy requires input from a variety of disciplines — from neurosurgery to acupuncture to psychiatry — and that no one discipline has all the answers.

© Los Angeles Times

Chemical Dumps in U.S.  
Are a Cleanup Headache

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 (WP) — The first inkling that something had gone wrong in rural Hardeman County, Tenn., came last winter when local kitchen sinks started turning brown.

Then came reports from puzzled residents of the southwestern Tennessee farming region that their well water had developed a peculiar, insecticide-like odor. When a rash of unexplained cases of stomach cramps and dizzy spells hit the area, federal and state health investigators moved in.

They discovered about 350,000 leaky, 55-gallon drums of legally buried chemical waste on a nearby ridgetop owned by the Chicago-based Velsicol Chemical Co.

Velsicol said that between 1963 and 1972 it dumped chemical waste at the site from its Memphis pesticide plant. But a company spokesman insists that there is no proof the 17 chemical contaminants identified thus far in the local well water came from its dump. Moreover, Velsicol says its dumping was legal under state laws at the time.

That leaves federal and state officials with no clear villain to blame and with the toxic chemicals, including some carcinogens, apparently still flowing into the local water supply.

## Other Cases

The Hardeman County problem is by no means unique. Throughout the United States, new stores of nearly forgotten, highly toxic chemical waste are being found. Federal officials estimate that there may be as many as 400 more suspicious hazardous waste sites in the country. And no one seems to know who will pay to clean them up.

Some recent examples: • Authorities in Michigan, keeping tabs on toxic chemicals leaking from a company dump in Mottague into Lake Michigan, recently discovered that it could cost \$10 million to clean up similar hazardous waste sites in the state.

"There's no way we're going to ask the taxpayers to ante up for that," said a state official.

• In Massachusetts, health officials got an emergency \$1.3 million from the state legislature to remove 17,000 barrels of toxic chemicals leaking from an abandoned lot in Lowell into the Merrimack River, the water source for several communities. State officials are pledged to try to recover the cleanup money from financial backers of the bankrupt disposal firm and those who originally shipped the waste to the site. But a state official said, "We're not holding our breath waiting to get paid."

• In the Love Canal situation in Niagara Falls, N.Y., officials have estimated that preliminary cleanup costs will run to \$8 million. "And that," an Environmental Protection Agency official said, "is just to make the area livable. We're not even talking about relocation costs."

Nearly 200 families may have to be permanently moved out of the area where thousands of drums of cancer-causing chemicals have leaked into backyards and basements.

It is not evident who will pay. "There's no provision for the federal government to come riding to the rescue," said Fred Lindsey, an EPA official in charge of the agency's implementation section.

"It's kind of confusing," said another EPA official. "I guess the one who pays is whoever gets left holding the bag."

According to EPA's senior hazardous waste official, Steffen Plehn, that could include any of an estimated 425,000 firms which generate toxic chemical waste, or the 25,000 firms that transport it, or the 25,000 firms that store, treat or dispose of it.

Beyond that, Mr. Plehn said, the focus of the blame becomes less clear. "If a company is still legally tied to the stuff, then I guess it's theirs," he said. "If they've been able to unload it, then I guess the blame goes with it."

## National Trust

Mr. Plehn said the answer may lie with efforts by the EPA to set up a national trust to pay for clean hazardous waste sites. The trust would come from a per-ton tax on waste as it is dumped and would be held for emergencies, such as the Love Canal disaster.

The problem with such a solution, however, is that it will tax waste generators who may be complying with the law today for the environmental sins of others in the past. "It's not fair, and more important it probably isn't legal," said a chemical industry official.

Thus far, only Michigan has sought to force chemical waste generators to pay for the cleanup of hazardous sites, although they may not be directly involved in the problem.

Earlier this year, Michigan Attorney General Frank Kelly went to court to recoup \$1 million, that the state spent to clean up a site in Pontiac. The site was so dangerous, officials said, that a spill of hot weather could have caused some of the chemicals to explode and send a toxic chemical cloud over the city's suburbs.

## Efforts Sidetracked

The state's efforts to force the issue were sidetracked, however, when about 17 big waste generators, including Ford and Dow Chemical, agreed to an out-of-court settlement.

Michigan is now closely watching another site owned by the Hooker Chemical and Plastics Corp. in Montague. There quantities of C-56 — a chemical building block for several pesticides — is leaking into White Lake, an arm of Lake Michigan.

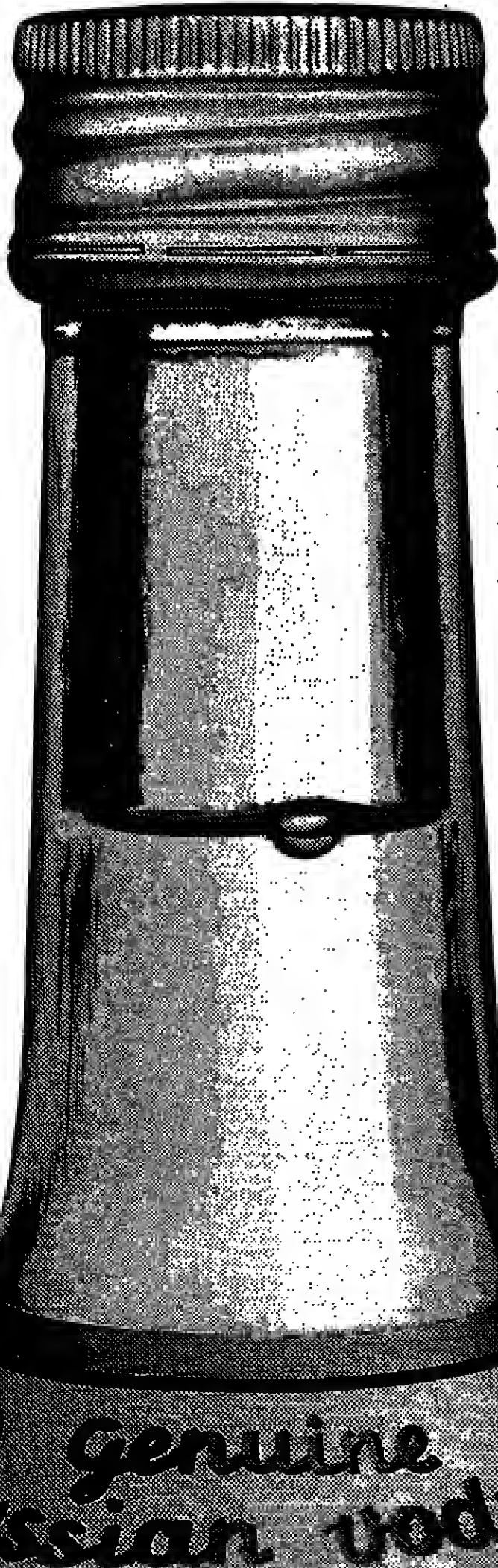
Hooker's disposal site, as well as others in the state, may be legal, said Stewart Freeman, an assistant state attorney general. "But even assuming it is legal, we can still say, 'All right you contain it, or you pay for it.'"

Hooker also operated the Love Canal site in Niagara Falls before deciding it to a local school district under threat, according to the company, of condemnation proceedings against it.

Under a preliminary agreement, Hooker agreed to pay up to \$280,000 to help clean up the Love Canal site. A company spokesman said Hooker also is spending several hundred thousand dollars on its Montague, Mich., disposal site, where 11,000 tons of toxic chemicals are buried. But the spokesman said that Hooker will not admit legal liability in either case.

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## 5,000-Ton Deal Signed

## Wheat Sale Signals a Turn In Pakistani-Indian Ties

By William Borders

NEW DELHI, Sept. 5 (NYT) — India has agreed to sell Pakistan 5,000 tons of wheat seed and to open channels of communication for further agricultural exchanges.

The agreement, signed in New Delhi this week after long negotiations, would be routine and rather unimportant in most parts of the world. But in the case of India and Pakistan, two traditional enemies whose bitter heritage includes three wars over the last 30 years, the agreement is being hailed as a symbol of a steady improvement in relations.

"We are gradually clearing away some of the scars of our ancient hatred," said an Indian diplomat, cheered by several recent signs of better feeling between New Delhi and Islamabad, the Pakistani capital.

## Other Signs

Besides the wheat sale, here are some of the other signs:

• Railway and air links between the two countries, which were almost nonexistent until two years ago, have steadily increased.

• Last spring the Indian foreign minister made what he described as a "historic" visit to Pakistan, and two months later, his Pakistani

counterpart came for an equally friendly round of talks.

Just last week, Prime Minister Morarji Desai and Gen. Mohammad Zia ul-Haq, the head of Pakistan's military government, met in Nairobi, where both had gone to attend Jomo Kenyatta's funeral. An Indian government spokesman said that their 45-minute talk, the first meeting in years between the leaders of the two countries, had been held in "a warm and cordial atmosphere signifying the considerable improvement that has taken place in the climate of relations between the two countries, as well as their multilateral continued betterment of their relations."

## Unthinkable Before

Like the agreement to sell the wheat seed, such friendly talk would have been unthinkable just two years ago, when India and Pakistan were trading almost nothing except angry charges about Kashmir, the Himalayan territory that both of them claim. The advent of good feelings between India and Pakistan happens to coincide with several other improvements in diplomatic relations in this part of the world, and together they have reduced overall tensions and made war seem farther away from South Asia than it has seemed in years. India is getting along better not only with Pakistan, but also with China and Bangladesh; Bangladesh has resumed relations with Pakistan, and even the reclusive Burmese recently sent a high-level team of officials to New Delhi to negotiate a new commercial and economic agreement.

In India and Pakistan, some people think that the improvement in relations is related to the removal from the scene of former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, who is now the leader of the opposition here, and former Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, who is in jail in Rawalpindi, pending his appeal of a murder conviction and death sentence. Mrs. Gandhi and Mr. Bhutto were the ones who made the first moves toward the present rapprochement in 1976. But, at the same time, they were both tough and proud nationalists who used to enjoy bailing each other.

Trade between the two countries is still very limited, considering that they are neighbors and former components of the same country. British imperial India, but it is growing. India is exporting tea, steel and timber to Pakistan, and importing fuel oil, naphtha and cotton. The total value of the trade back and forth is less than \$100 million a year, but that is still several times higher than it was two years ago.



Police and workmen examine site of the explosion.

## Explosion Knocks Out Florence-Bologna Rail Line

FLORENCE, Sept. 5 (UPI) — A dynamite bomb destroyed railroad tracks today on the main line between Florence and Bologna, disrupting schedules and leaving hundreds of passengers stranded.

The explosive destroyed nearly seven feet of track and went off only minutes before a Sicily-

bound passenger train arrived, police said.

Officers said the bomb had probably been timed to explode as train 571, headed from Milan to Palermo, passed.

Flying debris from the explosion slightly damaged three cars of the train.

Hundreds of passengers were

stranded and forced to take either secondary lines or buses.

During the summer, striking railway workers have demanded new contracts and higher wages.

Workmen temporarily restored the damaged track by late morning and rail traffic along the key line resumed at reduced speed.

## 12-Hour March Against Shah

## 8 Killed During Iran Moslem Protests

TEHRAN, Sept. 5 (UPI) — Eight persons, including two policemen, were reported killed during protests yesterday by hundreds of thousands of Moslems opposed to the liberalization efforts of Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi.

Three marchers and two policemen were killed in the southwestern city of Isfahan, two died in Tehran's suburban township of Karaj and one was killed in the holy city of Qom, according to reports.

A 12-hour march in Tehran brought hundreds of thousands into the streets, including worshippers from various mosques in the city. The march ended peacefully, but thousands roamed the streets last night and reportedly broke windows at several banks and public buildings.

Opposition sources hailed the march as a victory in their efforts

to turn Iran back to the conservative principles that hard-line Moslems believe have been violated.

The marchers shouted, "The soldier is our brother, Khomeini is our leader," a reference to anti-shah religious leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, now living in Iraq. Followers have demanded his return from exile.

Yahya Noori, Mr. Khomeini's representative in Tehran, said, "All

these demonstrations mean one thing: We don't agree with the government or its policies."

He charged that the government, under pressure from the United States and other Western powers, had passed many laws contrary to Islam.

"We can change this situation by popular force, as more than 85 percent of the people are against the present situation," Mr. Noori said.

He discounted reports that a rule by the clergy would mean an end to modern entertainment, curbs on activities by women and less freedom for minority religions.

"We like science, therefore we like movies, television and other scientific gadgets," Mr. Noori said.

"You saw that women participated in the march. We have nothing against the minorities if they don't oppose us."

## Italian Luxury Liner Is Offered For Sale

GENOA, Sept. 5 (AP) — The luxury Italian liner Leonardo da Vinci has been withdrawn from service on Caribbean routes because it is no longer profitable, and is docked here pending its sale.

## Seoul Seeks 3-Nation Alliance

## Japan and S. Korea Split On Trade, N. Korea Link

SEOUL, Sept. 5 (NYT) — The foreign ministers of Japan and South Korea ended two days of annual consultation here yesterday, apparently without resolving differences over relations with North Korea and trade imbalances.

At a news conference and in a joint communique issued at the end of the meeting, Japanese Foreign Minister Suso Sonoda sought to allay fears that Japan's signing of a treaty of peace and friendship with China might open the way for closer relations with North Korea.

The new treaty with Peking, Mr. Sonoda said, will not affect Japan's stand on the Korean peninsula. Despite such assurances, however, he also told South Korean Foreign Minister Park Tong Jin that more and more people in Japan were beginning to feel that Japan's nonrecognition of North Korea was "unnatural."

In his review of the general situation in Asia, the South Korean delegates sought to get a stronger Japanese commitment to a regional political alliance involving the United States, Japan and South Korea. In his official remarks, Mr. Park said that stronger solidarity among these nations was "essential" for maintenance of peace and security in the Pacific.

The planned withdrawal of 40,000 U.S. ground troops from South Korea and expanded Soviet naval strength in Asia were cited as factors requiring such a bond. The Japanese delegation delicately skipped that subject.

A 12-point communique made public here was full of generalities, indicating that the two countries had failed to agree on two issues that have caused emotional friction between Seoul and Tokyo.

One of most serious problems left unresolved was the widening trade imbalance, now close to \$1.9 billion, favoring Tokyo. Seoul has continually pressed for early action to lower tariffs on Korea's agricultural products.

The communique promised "positive efforts" toward a more equitable trade balance but mentioned no concrete steps.

South Korean officials said that there was mounting public sentiment against Japan because of the deficits, which they said would increase to \$3 billion by the end of the year. Japan has lately cut textile and footwear imports from Korea.

Some officials here said privately

that "unless some resolute action is taken, public feelings are going to develop not unlike those that erupted in the United States."

They said that they were chagrined by what they described as Japan's attitude of "receptively responding to a big country like the United States but ignoring a small nation like Korea."

Another unresolved problem was the conflicting claims over a small, uninhabited island lying between them — called Tokto in Korea and Takeshima in Japan. This was barely mentioned. Diplomatic sources, however, said that the two had agreed to discuss the possibility of allowing fishermen from both countries to fish near the island.

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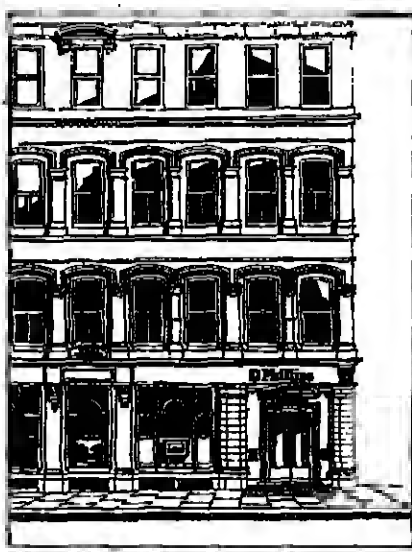
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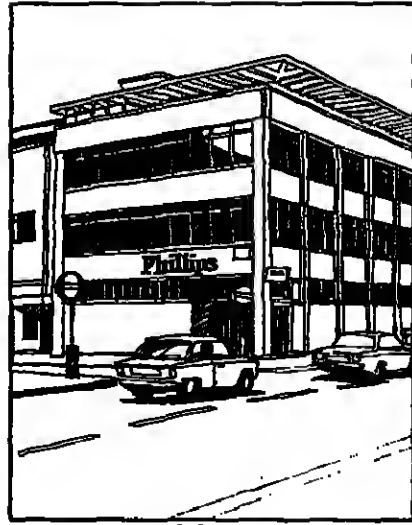
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## Terror — Plus

The tangle of Rhodesia has become more complicated with the grisly fall of a civilian plane and the apparent massacre of some of the survivors. Joshua Nkomo had caused a stir in that quarter of Africa by announcing that he had conferred secretly with the leader of the government of Rhodesia, Ian Smith. And it is Nkomo's branch of the Patriotic Front guerrillas that dominates the area where the plane crashed. Nkomo asserts that his gunners brought it down — but he denied responsibility for the shootings on the ground that gave a specially cruel twist to the episode.

Nkomo has been denounced by the "front-line" states — Rhodesia's black-ruled neighbors — who provide bases and diplomatic support for the Patriotic Front. They do not approve of any dealings with Ian Smith and are more or less committed to seeking black majority rule by means of a military victory, rather than by the transitional black-white regime that Smith has set up to prepare for free elections. And since this could mean continuing struggles among the various guerrilla groups, as well as with those black Rhodesians who do not want to be governed by Patriotic Front types, it would seem that the front-line states prefer the Angolan solution to that which worked in Kenya. And this is in spite of the fact that Angola is one of the front-line states, and presents ample evidence of the problems presented by purely forcible solutions.

Thus it may be that the airplane tragedy sprang from efforts to persuade the front-liners that Nkomo's followers are not selling out to Ian Smith. Since there was no evidence of such a sellout — indeed, the meeting seems to have produced no constructive results — this would give an added bitterness to the deaths of nearly 50 men, women and children. But, of course, nearly all acts of terror are intended to make debating points or psychological demonstrations.

The main point about this wastefully brutal bit of civil war is that it is of the kind that has characterized, and apparently will continue to mar, the movement of Rhodesia away from colonialism. The victims, whether airline passengers, missionaries or black

farmers, do not die because of their political or military significance, but because they are black or white, or associated with these colors and what they represent. And while the deaths may anger or frighten some and thus affect the course of events, the chief impact will be the wrath that will continue to drive blacks and whites apart. And that will be an evil heritage for the Zimbabwe that will emerge from Cecil Rhodes' old imperium.

That this divisiveness arises from the exploitation of blacks by whites is plain enough. But the fact that any state which is to find a practicable way of life in Africa (or anywhere else, for that matter) must utilize all its resources, is equally obvious. And since Zimbabwe cannot return to the mix of grazing and small farming that its people knew in the days when the Bantu roamed at large, it must be able to use not only the machines that an alien civilization imported, but the skills that came with them. This is extremely difficult — racial, like tribal, differences are not abolished by a few kind words or by acts of parliament. But it is possible; it has been accomplished in some parts of Africa and the rest of the world, and there are the roots of such a solution even in Rhodesia, which has been one of the last communities to give formal recognition to the possibility.

So it is time for the Patriotic Front, for the front-line states, for Britain and the United States, which have been active in seeking an answer for Zimbabwe's acute problem, to acknowledge that war and death, in the present circumstances, can do much to harm the future of this whole area of Africa. Ian Smith must be watched with legitimate suspicion; his mixed government has by no means established its workability, nor eliminated the fear that the ultimate solution, after elections, will be weighted on the side of the whites. But at least the agencies for co-operation between black and white do exist, and their possibilities for the development of all Zimbabwe seem more hopeful than the process of mutual raids by guerrillas and Rhodesian troops, of shooting down planes and raiding farms and villages — of terror, plus.

## Soviet-American Grit

To look closely at the case of Francis Crawford, the American International Harvester man who went on trial in Moscow yesterday, is to be awed by the difficulty in getting the closed Soviet society and the open American society to run in phase.

In New Jersey last May the FBI arrested two Russian nondiplomats for spying. Ordinarily, they would have been quietly packed home — a corner-cutting procedure the United States has found useful over the years to facilitate its own spying and to keep espionage from unduly complicating the Soviet-American scene. The "Woodbridge two," however, were detained and set down for trial in anything but a discreet way. Did the Soviet's Soviet-American sourness have a bit to do with it? More likely, a straight-arrow Justice Department was determined to enforce the law literally.

The KGB, however, was unimpressed. Ignoring considerations of diplomacy and trade, not to speak of justice, it crudely arrested Francis Crawford on a Moscow street, hoked up currency-violation charges and indicated that it would swap him for its operatives in New Jersey. As it had to, the United States rejected the deal: An innocent businessman could not be equated with two genuine espionage suspects. So the Russians are trying Mr. Crawford. And an American court will try the Russians, starting Sept. 12.

If Moscow is of a mind to remove some of the "grit" that has clogged the diplomatic process in recent months, it will dispose of the Crawford case expeditiously and let the fellow go home. Any other outcome will suggest a truly disturbing degree of KGB control over Soviet policy. Even so, the damage is considerable.

As a result of the Crawford case, the KGB has shaken the American business community, one of the most detente-minded constituencies in the United States, and given a number of companies further reasons to consider closing their expensive, unproductive offices in Moscow. (We note with dismay, by the way, reports that, while many Moscow-based U.S. firms finally expressed solidarity with Mr. Crawford, some took advantage of International Harvester's misfortune.)

In the coincidental (and unfinished) American debate over trading with Moscow, the Crawford case has strengthened the band of those who believe that trade is risky, that trade should be used for political retaliation, and that in certain high-technology areas like oil drilling, the United States should sell the service but not the technology itself. For all that, the lagging Soviet economy can thank the KGB.

Further, to an American public already troubled by Soviet policy on human rights, Africa and arms-building, the case has conveyed that a broad-scale Soviet campaign against detente is on.

We would not contend that the United States has made no contribution of its own to the accumulation of "grit" since last spring. Nor would we deny that the Soviet government has sought recently to remove some of it — for instance, by finally backing off from a full assault on the American correspondents accused of slander. Moscow would do well to back off on Francis Crawford as well. At this point the two countries should not be manufacturing obstacles to their quest for a fair agreement on limiting strategic arms.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Other U.S. Opinion

### Peace Corps and Cubans

Again, we wonder what makes UN Ambassador Andrew Young think and speak the way he does.

In a little-publicized speech the other day in the Dominican Republic, Young told a group of U.S. Peace Corps workers that a "mood of isolationism" back home keeps people from volunteering for service.

"We complain that there are Cubans in Africa," Young said. "There are 20,000 Cubans in Africa doing the kind of things you are doing." He said the U.S. has 6,000 Peace Corps workers around the world and that "we ought to have 50,000."

To compare U.S. Peace Corps workers with Cuban revolutionaries in Africa is absurd.

— From the Omaha World-Herald.

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

September 6, 1903

PARIS — The crack of the shot-gun will be heard to-day, from daylight to nightfall, on all the open fields around Paris as "la chasse" is open in all the districts of what is known as the Third Zone. It means principally an attack on the partridges, as the pheasants will enjoy legal immunity until Oct. 1. For the last week the approach to the permit office of the Prefecture of Police has been jammed all day long by applicants eager to obtain the little document authorizing them to fire away an unlimited quantity of smokeless powder and No. 7 shot.

### Fifty Years Ago

September 6, 1928

GENEVA — It was rumored here tonight that in today's meeting German Chancellor Muller communicated to M. Briand a number of modifications in the proposals which Dr. Stresemann took with him to Paris at the time of the signing of the Kellogg Pact as compensation for the anticipated withdrawal of the French troops from the remaining two zones on the Rhine. It is said that the modified German offers have been communicated to Paris, where they are to receive the consideration of Mr. Poincaré before M. Briand returns Mr. Muller's visit.



## The Struggle for Alaska

By John B. Oakes

NEW YORK — Though few Americans outside Alaska seem to be aware of it, a classic struggle to prevent one of the great environmental ripoffs of the 20th century has been taking place this summer in an obscure committee room of the U.S. Senate — and at this point it looks as though the American people may well turn out to be the losers once again.

The basic issue is whether the last major areas of ecological significance in the United States, whose ultimate disposition is still in the hands of Congress, will be opened to the usual coterie of developers, prospectors, oilmen, loggers and lobbyists — or whether the unique wildlife, water, forest, wilderness and scenic resources of these fragile Alaskan lands will be protected for the permanent enjoyment and benefit of all the American people who own them. Because of a lack of leadership in the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, the prognosis at this stage of the game is not good.

### Generous Endowment

It is not as though Alaska — by far the largest state (more than twice the size of Texas) and with by far the smallest population (about that of Buffalo) — were being deprived of what rightfully belongs to it, as many of Alaska's hungry politicians, led by its two senators, Stevens and Gravel, would have the American people believe. Congress has already given Alaska and its half-million inhabitants — in the most generous endowment ever bestowed on a new state — the right to select more than 100 million of its total 375 million acres (including Prudhoe Bay and most of the other potential oil lands) as a kind of dowry for economic development. In addition, 45 million acres (and nearly a billion dollars) have been assigned to the 65,000 Aleuts and Eskimos in settlement of native claims.

What more then, can Alaska's people and politicians want? "They want it all, and they want it now," says Chairman Morris K. Udall of the House Interior Committee, who shepherded the Alaska "national interest" land-use bill (H.R. 39) through the House of Representatives in May. This bill, a compromise proposal that badly needs strengthening in the Senate, would at least reserve, under varying degrees of federal protection for conservation purposes, about 100 million acres of Alaska's irreplaceable natural resources, mainly in the form of national parks, wildlife

refuges, scenic rivers and wilderness. Left open, for all the development Alaska's "get-rich-quick" exploiters are capable of, would be at least 90 percent of the state's high-potential oil and gas lands, and 60 to 70 percent of its potential hard-rock mineral producing areas.

### Destructive

Yet many of Alaska's development-oriented politicians, including former Gov. Walter E. Hickel, running again for governor, and Sen. Ted Stevens, running for re-election — with the enthusiastic support of all the potential plunderers on hand — want not merely to cut down the already curtailed and barely adequate areas earmarked for special federal protection under the House bill. Even more important to them and more devastating to the environment, they want to eviscerate the kinds of protection provided, opening particularly fragile areas to miners, oil prospectors and loggers when so much unexplored, less sensitive land is already available to them.

For example, they would undermine the entire system of federal protection in the very areas most in need of it, through high-sounding but totally destructive proposals for "cooperative management" of state and federal lands.

They want the state to be able to select some 10 million acres (of the 100 million allotted to it) that are included in proposed national parks and refuges of vital ecological significance, thus creating windfalls and reducing boundaries to the extreme detriment of some of the very areas most in need of protection. They would open up particularly vulnerable parts of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge to oil and gas exploration that would be sure to result in the decimation of one of the greatest remaining caribou herds on earth, on which many Eskimos rely for their livelihood.

### Threat of Filibuster

They would shivel the stupendous Gates of the Arctic National Park to promote mining and other forms of exploitation. They would cut into the Yukon Flats for alleged agricultural and probable second-hand development, thus further reducing what is still one of the major sources of water fowl for the entire continent. They would encourage commercial loggers to continue to hack away — largely for export to Japan — the spectacular timber resources of southeast Alaska, destroying scenic, watershed and

wildlife values which the United States Forest Service itself has been unable or unwilling to protect in the past.

Republican Stevens and his Democratic colleague Gravel have both threatened to filibuster the Senate bill if it does not meet their approval; and in a pusillanimous attempt to appease them, the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee under Sen. Henry Jackson of Washington (whose great conservation record of the past is in danger of being swept away by the weak leadership in the present crisis) has been giving the exploiters practically everything they want. The bill to be reported from committee looks now as if it is going to be virtually dictated by Stevens — who is not even a member of the committee but seems to be controlling it. It is shaping up as a rejection of the view held by most Americans (as the polls clearly show) that it is more to the national interest to preserve Alaska's multi-faceted resources intact in the most crucial and sensitive areas than it is to exploit every last acre for immediate and transitory gains.

If the Senate bill as it is now emerging cannot be revised in conformity at least with the House measure, then no law is likely to be approved before Congress' self-imposed December deadline. In that case, it is the Alaskans themselves who will suffer first, as the status of virtually all the lands in question will be thrown into doubt once again — and their use for development or any other purpose will be indefinitely stymied. But the loss would be a national one, too, for Congress ignoring popular opinion and yielding to localized and concentrated pressure groups, would have proved itself this year powerless to prevent the most blatant giveaway of natural, environmental and ecological values since the days of the robber barons a century ago.

## The Journey to Camp David

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON — President Carter doesn't have to — and shouldn't try to — hit a home run at the Mideast summit talks at Camp David this week. All he needs to do is advance the runners — which is to say, provide a framework for resumption of the Egyptian-Israeli talks.

For despite all the scare talk — there is no great danger, even if the conference collapses, of a new war or a rapprochement between Egypt and Russia. The only serious peril, the danger which has to be avoided, is that President Sadat will retreat from his forward position on peace to a pan-Arab front against Israel. Superficially, to be sure, the danger of another war looms large. Lebanon is a firecracker, and oedipus can be certain where the sparks will fly. Palestinian gunslings are on the loose, trying to spoil Camp David by setting the Near East ablaze.

### Superiority

But the controlling fact is Israel's overwhelming military superiority. The Israelis now have enough stores and weaponry to fight a three-front war for the next 90 days. They could easily take Cairo and Damascus. The leaders of Egypt, Syria and Jordan know all that, and they are at pains to avoid a confrontation.

As to an Egyptian rapprochement with Russia, it is highly doubtful that Moscow, having been once double-crossed by Mr. Sadat, would take him back. The Russians have forged bonds with Sadat's main enemies in Libya, Iraq, South Yemen and other radical states. Moscow has been entertaining Syria's foreign minister, Abdel Halim Khaddam, as a kind of warning to Sadat not to take another shot at the Soviet Union.

Nor is there any reason to think Sadat would turn back to the Russians. He has crushed the pro-Soviet faction in Egypt, and used hostility to Russia to cement his base with the Egyptian military. Most important of all, he depends for subsidies on Saudi Arabia.

The Saudis, in the fullness of their anti-communism, would never countenance a revival of Egypt's connection with Russia. On the contrary, Prince Fahd, the Saudi ruler, has been pushing Egypt to look south, not north, and to the right, not the left. Fahd has been, for the last six months, working for an Arab summit meeting. At such a

## Anthony Sampson From London:

... Ever since the Labor Party returned to power in October of 1974 the unions have rarely got their way...

LONDON — It is one of the hazards of a traveling Englishman, particularly in America, that he is likely to find himself held personally responsible for allowing Britain to be undermined by militant labor unions.

It is not a charge that is easy to refute convincingly, at a time when a tiny minority of car workers are threatening once more to close down their industry; and it suits many people to blame the industrial troubles of the country on the unions. This week, when the trades unions (as we call the labor unions) are holding their annual congress, many workers' leaders seem once again delighted to play the role of bogymen, delivering inarticulate tirades about the glories of nationalization and the villainy of bosses.

But the congress provides a good opportunity to assess to what extent the unions are really running the country. The historical facts have always encouraged the view that the Labor Party is the creature of the unions, who invented it as their parliamentary wing and who have financed it ever since with political levies. And the more left-wing leaders, vocally demanding more nationalization, import controls or wealth taxes, leave no doubt as to where they would like the Labor Party to go.

But the Labor Party has not recently moved very far in that direction and last week a report published by the Fabian Society (the think-tank of the Labor Party) rubbed home the fact. The author, Robert Taylor, pointed out that ever since the Labor Party returned to power in October of 1974 the unions have rarely got their way. They pressed for inflation and high public spending, and they got large spending cuts, with two years of falling standards of living. They insisted on a reduction of unemployment and got the highest unemployment since the 1930s. They insisted on a wealth tax and moves toward industrial democracy, only to find both measures repeatedly postponed. They have demanded selective import controls, only to see Britain further overrun by foreign cars and machines.

In terms of crude political influence, the power of the unions is severely limited by the fact that they need to keep the Labor Party in office, which means that it must compete with the Conservatives for the middle ground; and by the harsh effects of international trade and finance, which require any government to play by the bankers' rules.

It is in their negative industrial power that the unions appear much more formidable — in their ability to prevent innovation, to maintain

overmanning, to produce the deadlocks with management and with each other that have so effectively crippled Leyland, for example. But how far is it the leaders of the mass unions, who are the chief bogymen, who are to blame? Overmanning and restrictive practices are not confined to the highly unionized workers; the proliferation of unnecessary jobs is as visible in the middle-class professions as it is among the proletariat.

Few unions have been so successful closed shops as the Law Society, which safeguards the monopoly of British lawyers over the most routine practices, like house buying. Few workers are so ruthless in defending their jobs as are redundant diplomats or corporate executives. The causes of overmanning go much deeper than union leadership; anyone who sees himself in danger of losing his job, whether unionized or not, will take steps to safeguard his employment.

And there remains a serious debate as to whether the unions are primarily to blame for the sad performance of British industry. Last weekend the Conservative spokesman for employment, Jim Prior, a plain-speaking farmer with refreshing candor, said in an interview that "if you look back over the last 50 years, bad management has been responsible for the problems of British industry rather than bad unions." London Times editorialized against Prior in an editorial, but many industrialists would privately agree with him, and in the case of Leyland — a caricature of both sides — the appalling failures of management have certainly equalled the obstructions of the unions.

The exasperating restrictions caused by British unions are all too visible to any visitor, but it is too easy to blame them on such a crude bogey as left-wing labor unions. They are part of a much more widespread defensiveness, made more determined by the rising unemployment, which takes its highest toll among the school-leavers.

In the coming election the debate about jobs will be a fierce one; it has already begun with a Tory poster showing a dole queue with the slogan "Labor Isn't Working." It will be tempting, and probably irresistible, for the Tories (in spite of Prior's candor) to present unemployment as the fault of low productivity caused by union slowness. But the problem is much more difficult and challenging. It is how to create the atmosphere of security and collaboration, in a country with a long history of industrial pessimism, in which both workers and management can dare to look forward to innovation and reform.

score a big gain at Camp David, at least premature. For the negotiations between Israel and Egypt have simply not gotten that far.

The trick at Camp David is to get the Egyptian-Israeli talks going once again. To that end, Begin ought to be pressed to say out loud and unambiguously that Israel accepts, in keeping with United Nations Resolution 242, the principle of withdrawal from all occupied territories, including the West Bank of the Jordan.

Sadat ought to be pressed to accept that as his contribution to a general settlement of the overall Arab conflict with Israel. Israel and Egypt should then go forward with the negotiation for a bilateral deal that would, by itself, reduce to almost zero any chances of the Near East boiling into a new war.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address. The Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters sent to the editor.

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## Movies in Paris

## Continuing Examination Of the Hush-Hush World

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Sept. 5 (IHT) — The movies are assiduously examining Secret Service methods. It is impossible for the layman to pass judgment on the accuracy of these sensational reports, but if they are true only in part, there appears to have been tidal-wave leakage on how hush-hush matters are conducted.

Investigating the Secret Service sounds like an enterprise for a congressional committee or a Gilbert and Sullivan opera bouffe, something to induce heroic laughter, but these recent celluloid exposes are of a deadly serious tone. They are more in the manner of John Le Carré than in the joshing, fanciful style of the James Bond series. Two such "straight" melodramas of dark doing in high places are with us this week.

"Le Dossier 51" (at the Biarritz, the Latin Quarter and the Gaumont Opera) outlines the system of the exhaustive "check," the thorough "screening" alleged to be a specialty of the FBI. The case placed under microscopic study here is that of a French functionary killed in an auto accident. Married and the father of two children, he was appointed to a key post in a bureau negotiating international commercial changes. What are the facts of his private life and those of his relatives and associates? What nature of animal was he? What did he do when not negotiating deals? Where did he go? Whom did he see? Why?

His biography is reconstructed from materials at hand: notes, letters, interviews and photos and movies that have been clandestinely shot of him. Did he have a closely guarded personal secret that might subject him to blackmail? He did. He was a repressed homosexual and his intimate history is hauled out of the closet after an unconscionable amount of footage.

In another sense, either deliberately or not, the film is heavy satire, illustrating that often an inordinate assembling of information may prove very little. This has already been demonstrated by weighty

studies of famous literary figures, which record their diets, their habits, their preference in toothpaste, but fail to reveal even the shadow of the inner process of creation.

Michel Deville, who has adapted his script from a novel by Gilles Parraut with the author's aid, has devised it as a documentary and the result, perhaps intentionally, has the cool, objective approach of a police file. As a police file it would doubtlessly fulfill its purpose. In its behalf it may be said that though the film is anti-theatrical, it is never dull, though the careful Sherlock Holmes deduction of the mystery is needlessly lengthy. Roger Planchon is impressive as the grand inquisitor and the other members of an enormous cast suffice.

\* \* \*

"L'Ordre et la Sécurité du Moode," directed by Claude d'Anna (at the Cluny Ecoles, the Dantoo and the Biarritz), tells of a muckraking journalist and an adulterous Parisienne who meet by chance on train to Zurich where both have business. Due to a mistaken exchange of passports they fall prey to the murderous agents engaged to protect the secrecy of high-power finagling being engineered, of course, by wicked Americans.

More gaudy than "Le Dossier 51," it suggests reading an inferior E. Phillips Oppenheim thriller and finding between its pages excerpts from a "Pravda" editorial. Street and automobile chases alternate and the climax comes in a chase-to-the-kill aboard a speeding express — in pale imitation of Hitchcock. Bruno Cremer is the earnest news-shark, Laure Deschamps is the wife who would terminate an extramarital affair. Joseph Cotton is a sinister Washington mastermind and Dennis Hopper is a jittery paid assassin.

\* \* \*

Elie Chouraqui's "Mon Premier Amour" (at the Concorde, the De-



Roger Planchon is a tough investigator in "Le Dossier 51."

ton and the Montparnasse Pathé) has a sensitive, beguiling performance by Anouk Aimée and a musical score by Michel Legrand as its assets. A wistful fragile tragedy about a son of 20 who, preoccupied with his career, only discovers his great love for his mother when she has been stricken with leukemia and has but a few months to live, it has been padded to extend its running time. Little more than a collection of anecdotes to stress its theme, it takes mother and son to Italy for a final holiday and there borrows the sequence from Fellini's "Amarcord" in which a huge liner sails by a fishing hamlet on a summer night.

Miss Aimée's screen appearances are too infrequent. Her rare, delicate quality is again happily in evidence here, while Richard Berry does well as her adoring son and there is an amusing characterization by Gabriele Ferzetti as the divorced husband who would return.

\* \* \*

The fourth Deauville film festival is running this week. As usual, it is devoted exclusively to the Ameri-

## Nikita Mikhalkov Discusses Career

## Soviet Director Has a Hit in New York

By Barbara Crossette

NEW YORK, Sept. 5 (NYT) — The release of a Soviet film in the United States is a rare enough event. But the appearance of "A Slave of Love," by the young director Nikita Mikhalkov, has turned out to be more than a curiosity. It was one of the summer's happiest critical surprises and no one could have been more delighted than the director.

"I am very surprised to hear of people lining up in the streets of New York to see my picture," Mikhalkov said through an interpreter. The director was perched on a chair in his suite in New York City's Algonquin Hotel, full of energy despite a flight from Moscow and ready to spring from his corner at any moment to dramatize a point.

"But I'm very proud of my picture," he said. "Looking back, I see there are weaknesses, but I am not ashamed of them. As in all of my films, I believed in what I was doing."

What he was — and is — doing is to make films of great visual beauty that become canvases against which he develops his characters and explores their relationships. He returns to the word "character" frequently in describing his own work and the work of those who have influenced him. Though he says that there are no special features he would choose to single out as his cinematic "signature," he does believe that the interaction of people, often within a historical setting, is what his work is all about.

## Set in 1918

In "A Slave of Love" a film crew is at work on a silent picture — the "Slave of Love" of the title. It is 1918, and the star of the film-with-

in-the-film, played by Elena Solovyeva, is drawn from a life of frivolity to involvement in the Bolshevik cause through the activities of her cameraman, played by Rodion Nakhapetov. Central to the film is the role of the tragicomic director, created by Alexander Kalyagin.

There is nothing startling or dissident about the political message of the film; it accepts the ultimate rightness of the Bolshevik Revolution. But Mikhalkov doesn't see this as any different from a film made within the context of a Western democratic society that subconsciously or even unconsciously accepts that political system as a frame of reference. "After all, I was brought up by my country. Why should you expect anything different?" the director asks, adding: "This is not a political film. It is a film about people."

Mikhalkov, who will be 33 next month, was reared in Moscow, a member of an illustrious family in the Russian art world. He had training in music before enrolling at the Shchukin drama school in Moscow. "I began acting in movies in college," he said, "and I was kicked out of college for doing that." He eventually graduated from the Soviet Union's National State Institute of Cinematography.

## Two Dozen Films

More acting work followed. Appearances in more than two dozen films made him a recognizable figure in Soviet cinema. He thinks his part in a somewhat experimental movie called "I Walk Around Moscow" had some influence on his directing work. "You know, it's rather embarrassing to relate my biography," he, suddenly

announced. "I have a complex about talking about myself. I can't get rid of the feeling that it isn't really very interesting. I will be naming films you've never seen and talking about Russian directors you don't know."

The director's response to questions about why his work has suddenly caught fire in the West is equally reluctant: "I don't consider myself a pioneer, or avant-garde," he said. "I take very lightly what I am doing."

What living cinema artists have influenced Mikhalkov?

"Every movie director answers this question by naming not really those he is influenced by but those he would like to be influenced by. I think that any picture has influence on a director, independent of his will. I would like to be influenced by three directors: Dovzhenko, Bergman, Fellini. Fellini for the romance, for his romantic approach to character. Bergman for his penetrating character studies; Dovzhenko, the Russian, for his poetry, for his poetic method."

"A Slave of Love," made in 1976, is the second of three full-length films Mikhalkov has directed. A fourth, "Ohlomo," is now in production. His first film, "At Home Among Strangers and a Stranger at Home," was acclaimed in the Soviet Union but got very little exposure abroad. The third film, "An Unfinished Piece for a Mechanical Piano" (1977), based on a Chekhov story, won prizes in Europe. Soviet film exporters now hope it will find a distributor in the United States in the wake of the success of "A Slave of Love."

## Rewrote Script

Mikhalkov is exuberant when talking of film-making. He rewrote the script of "A Slave" in two weeks before beginning to shoot on location in Odessa. "I think the utmost happiness to me is the work itself — more than the result," he said. "It is the feeling of creation — the instant when you create the relations between other people. How high I can get when I see I can make a world of characters! I am happiest when things are being done, when characters are beginning to come into being."

When the work is finished and critics receive his pictures favorably, another side of his personality takes over. "This is the moment when vainglory and love of self are satisfied. A stage has come to an end. And then, what emptiness. I begin to feel concern when everything is good. I say to myself — and I think this is very Russian — 'Why is everything all right? Is it good that everything is all right?'"

## Her First Two Months of Royal Life

## A 'Discombobulated' Time for the Queen of Jordan

By Ned Temko

AMMAN, Sept. 5 (UPI) — The pace is hectic, language is a problem, the house could be smaller and life is, well, "discombobulated."

But for Lisa Halaby — the American woman who became the fourth wife of King Hussein — the compensations outweigh the difficulties. Her name is now Queen Noor al-Hussein, meaning the "light of Hussein" in Arabic.

The pressure of the first two months of royal life, and the Moslem holy month of Ramadan, with its dawn-to-dusk fasting, have made the tall, trim bride even thinner. She admits to feeling a little exhausted.

Just turned 27, blonde and soft-spoken, she is slowly adjusting to her new role.

"There's an evolution going on in my understanding, my feelings. The most important thing to me is this family, this country," she said.

The Arab world's first American queen adds her own informality to what has always been a relaxed royal household. Queen Noor wears blue jeans for afternoons at home, washes her own hair and grabs a sandwich as often as a full meal. She sometimes persuades her chauffeur to let her drive her green Mercedes. A Princeton University graduate, she has a sense of politics learned from her father, Najeeb Halaby, former U.S. federal aviation chief and Pan American World Airways executive.

"There's a pile of papers near my side of the bed from projects I'm trying to work on, plus, of course, my Arabic lessons. Maybe I'm more self-conscious than others about lacking fluency in the language, but I feel it limits my accessibility to people," Queen Noor said.



King Hussein, accompanied by Queen Noor, landed his Boeing 737 at London Heathrow Airport Monday to start a short holiday in Britain. He had piloted the plane from Amman.

"It's stunningly beautiful. But the other house is smaller, older, more of a home."

There are also official occasions, though most so far have been free of press and public scrutiny.

Being queen, in short, is a full-time job.

"I think it's only through him [Hussein] that I am able to feel a functioning and fitting part of it. If he weren't the way he is, if I didn't love him, there would be too much going on and too little that makes me feel it's important enough," Queen Noor said.

There is, too, the task of preparing the small old two-story palace in central Amman where the royal couple will move in November. For the time being, they are at the sprawling, modern Hashimiyah Palace atop a hill.

One gets used to the constant security . . . to the fact that things can't be as capricious as before, that there is no real privacy, none whatsoever really."

She is now accustomed to her new name. The king is, too, although at first he "would still call me Lisa from time to time." One thing she isn't yet used to is the idea of becoming a world figure. "I can't conceive of that," she says.

Mr. Halaby, of Syrian and Lebanese ancestry, and his wife had long known Hussein and liked him, but, she said, "they were a little taken by surprise and concerned at first . . . by the prospect of a marriage. She said she had no second thoughts."

"It's been a discombobulated time, a crowded, chopped-up time so far. Still, I'm getting used to

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## But Mark's Rise Hurts Profits

## W. German Firms Keep Sales

By John M. Geddes

BONN, Sept. 5 (AP-DJ) — The West German manufacturing industry, despite predicting ruin from the rise of the Deutsche-mark, has tenaciously held onto its export markets even if it has meant sacrificing profits.

Exports in the first seven months of 1978 climbed 5.6 percent from a year earlier, to 21,247 billion DM. According to the Bundesbank, exports in real terms gained 5 percent in the first half.

The climb is more impressive when compared with the mark's 5.4 percent rise at the end of July against the currencies of West Germany's most important trading partners, compared with the year-ago period.

Many industries have pointed to sagging foreign orders, and probable losses as a result, as evidence of the drag that the upvaluation has had on them. But this may be changing.

The Economics Ministry said today that new foreign orders increased 1.9 percent in June from May after rising 1 percent in May from April. Preliminary figures released today indicate that foreign orders fell 2.4 percent in July from June, with overall orders off 0.6 percent. However, analysts say this is normal for this time of year, pointing out that July's foreign or-

ders are still up 8.9 percent from a year earlier, and that overall orders are up 9.5 percent.

Last week, the IFO Institute for Economic Forecasting reported an upturn in West German manufacturers' business expectations. The gain, it said, was due to a sharp improvement in their outlook for export orders.

Recent corporate reports and preliminary economic indicators back up the survey's findings. Evidently, while lamenting the competitive loss they were suffering, West German businesses adapted strategies, learned through experience, to cushion the blow of an appreciating currency.

The strategies embody the marketing law that it is easier to take a loss in keeping an export market than to try and regain a lost market. Thus, the competitive reaction takes place on the most elemental level — prices.

High fixed-capital costs and the metamorphosis of labor into a near-fixed cost provide an additional incentive for the move to price competition. As cutting capacity becomes as expensive as cutting prices, the short-term aim is to drop prices and let profits suffer. The long-term aim is to hope for the best through a resurgence of demand.

Analysts say the extent of the price cuts, and the need for them,

differs from sector to sector. Some portions of West German industry are insulated from price competition by technical expertise, service reliability or promptness of delivery.

In recent weeks, interim reports of three of the largest West German companies illustrate these differences between sectors in coping with the mark's 5.3-percent rise since January, 1977, which has been aggravated by a 3.5-percent rise in wages since the beginning of 1978.

BASF, the world's second-largest chemical company, said last week that after a slow start to the year, its turnover at the end of July equaled year-earlier levels. BASF said it expected 1978 turnover to exceed 1977's 21.15-billion-DM but profits would be below the 281 million DM of a year earlier. Meanwhile, import prices for chemical goods fell 4.3 percent in May from a year earlier and export prices for West German chemical goods dropped 3.9 percent.

Europe's largest capital-goods producer, Gutehoffnungshütte Aktiengesellschaft (GHH), said its turnover for the fiscal year ended in June was up only 0.4 percent while profits for the year will be essentially unchanged. In May, prices for exported machinery were up 3.1 percent from a year earlier, compared with a 3.3-percent rise in imported machinery prices.

Electronics giant Siemens, West Germany's second-largest company, said pretax profits for the first nine months of its fiscal year were up 12.7 percent to 430 million DM on a 15-percent rise in turnover to 16.8 billion DM. Export prices for electronic goods climbed 0.8 percent in May from a year earlier while import prices rose only 0.3 percent.

However, economists warn that price moves are only a short-term strategy that depends on a future upswing. The possible upswing indicated by statistics has not yet affected industries' views.

Commenting on economic activity in the first half of 1978, the German Industry Association said: "The continued turbulence on the foreign-exchange market and the weak state of the international economy have affected order levels. Demand has stagnated at a lower level compared with a year earlier."

## Jobless Steady

Separately, the Federal Labor Institute reported the number of West Germans unemployed in August was little changed at 924,000, or 4 percent of the work force, down from 4.1 percent in July and 4.3 percent in August, 1977. The unemployment total is not seasonally adjusted.

The number of jobless rose a slight 0.2 percent in August from 922,200 in July, but was down from 964,000 a year earlier.

## Typical Dealer Debunks Novelist Image

## Little Glamour Found in Foreign Exchange Trading

LONDON, Sept. 5 (AP-DJ) — Although foreign-exchange dealers often catch the blame for currency crises, Tony Dukes, chief London dealer for Manufacturers Hanover says "all we do is reflect the way an economy is managed."

Mr. Dukes, a specialist in Deutsche-mark dealing, adds that "governments cause their own crises by how they govern." Nonetheless, dealers are constantly sought out by reporters, eager to learn why currencies moved as they did. Politicians frequently lump them in with the "gnomes of Zurich."

Speculators whom they accuse of wrecking havoc on entire economies for vast personal gain.

**Billion-Dollar Coups**

In novels, dealers are depicted conspiring over cozy evenings with mysterious millionaires as they plot billion-dollar coups. It is widely assumed that they must be highly educated to evaluate economic trends and esoteric inside tips. It is also assumed that they are paid a fortune in commissions because they will turn out in three or four years.

At least in London, the biggest-

volume center, the typical dealer does not fit any such image.

He usually has a high-school education and meets with other traders over beers in a pub.

He works at the job well into middle age, and he is on straight salary. The senior dealers make perhaps £10,000 to £15,000 a year; the younger ones start at £3,500 to £5,000. Except that that's very good pay by British standards, the dealers are the kind of people who might be almost as happy selling trading tomatoes at a street market.

It is mainly the corporate treasurers — who must move great amounts of money around to pay for the world's \$1 trillion in exports each year — who are most responsible for day-to-day rate changes, says a senior European central banker.

At day's end, dealers are not always certain whether it was oil-pricing rumors, new U.S. money-supply statistics or Britain's trade figures that actually moved the market.

While dealers may cite such news developments when reporters ask for reasons, they often do so to the accompaniment of muffled laughter.

They may suspect that the real reason was that "a commercial" (bank), or a big U.S. company, simply needed a large amount of marks to pay a West German supplier, or that another big bank decided to reverse a losing position.

Usually, dealers can only sense such factors. For one thing, they rarely have time to talk at length with corporate customers. For another, money brokers generally are interposed between the dealers and other banks' trading rooms.

When news comes, Mr. Dukes says, "you don't really have time to think about it; you just know you have to do something." Chiefly, that will be to decide how others in the market are apt to react, and to try to beat them, say by selling dollars before they go down further. Typically, that means five to 10 seconds for reflection, and a deal agreed to before a minute elapses.

At Manufacturers Hanover, most of the chief dealers' incoming phone calls are from money brokers, who generally want to bring together two banks, which in turn

are usually acting for some corporate or other customer, and at times, a bank will call Mr. Dukes directly.

Other phone calls come from Mr. Dukes' own bank, as well, reversing the system. When things get slow, Mr. Dukes has limited authority to initiate some speculative transactions himself in his bank's behalf.

On a reasonably representative day recently — one on which Mr. Dukes decided mainly to buy marks and sell dollars — his first pair of million-dollar transactions brought the bank a gross profit of \$250, but he could easily have lost several times as much.

The potential rewards and losses are much higher, of course, when the caller at the other end of the

line has many millions in mind. But \$2 million to \$3 million is the most common amount.

At noon in London, traders stroll off to meet one another at favored pubs. This is important partly because the currency market lacks a central floor.

"Occasional face-to-face contact is essential to keep things calm and to reduce the temptation to, say, Welsh on a rate you have quoted — a temptation that might be strong under certain circumstances if you never saw your adversary in the flesh — and the only opportunity for it is 'before or after a deal, with a pint in your hand,'" explained Stuart Bass, who supervises the Manufacturers Hanover trading room for an adjacent office.

Echoing a growing consensus among Wall Street's biggest

brokers, E.F. Hutton & Co. Vice President Anthony Corrao said that the gambling stocks "are overvalued, they have run up too far, too fast, and we think traders should take profits and sell the stocks."

One key problem has been that most funds going into the special certificates have simply been transfers from accounts bearing lower interest rates, such as regular savings accounts where the rate is only 5 1/2 percent. According to specialists, in some areas of the country up to 80 percent of the money going into the special certificates was transferred out of existing accounts.

Furthermore, at 7.992 percent this week, the new certificates will offer the highest rate of any type of consumer account at thrift institutions except for the 8-percent rate on eight-year certificates.

Further, at 7.992 percent this week, the new certificates will offer the highest rate of any type of consumer account at thrift institutions except for the 8-percent rate on eight-year certificates.

## Dow Chemical Sees Higher Payout

After two years of earnings declines, Dow Chemical expects a "moderate" earnings growth in 1978 of about 2 percent to 3 percent, President Paul Orefice says. He also predicts another modest earnings increase next year and says the company might soon raise its dividend, currently at 30 cents per share. In the current quarter ending Sept. 30, Mr. Orefice expects Dow's net income to rise 5 percent to 7 percent with sales increasing by a slightly larger percentage. Dow earned \$144.9 million, or 78 cents a share, on sales of \$1.59 billion a year earlier. He also predicts fourth quarter earnings "will be up by a greater percentage than the third quarter — perhaps as much as 20 percent — over the year-earlier \$103.7 million, or 57 cents a share, with sales up 10 percent to 12 percent from last year's \$1.51 billion. The improved second half results should overcome the earnings decline in the first six months, giving a 1978 net of between \$3.05 a share and \$3.10 compared with \$3 a share last year.

## Japan Concerns Eliminate Payout

Kawasaki Heavy Industries, citing heavy exchange losses and a slump in its shipbuilding business, says that it will not pay an interim dividend for the Sept. 30 half. Separately, Hitachi Shipbuilding and Engineering and Sumitomo Heavy Industries say they, too, will forego interim dividend payments for the half. Last week, two other major Japanese companies, Mitsubishi Heavy Industries and Ishikawajima-Harima Heavy Industries, announced similar payout cuts. Kawasaki said exchange losses, so far totaling 6

billion yen (about \$32 million), are occurring because many of the company's contracts were written in dollars. Zenji Umeda, president, said the company will have to lower its dividend for the March year because ship orders have plummeted. He predicted that the current shipbuilding slump will last into 1981 and said the company will continue in pure labor force.

## Mobil Oil Plans China Delegation

China has invited a fifth U.S. oil company, Mobil Oil, to discuss possible participation in petroleum exploration there, it was learned. Mobil is planning to send a delegation in China this autumn in response to an invitation, a spokeswoman for the concern confirmed, although the date of the visit has not been set. "The purpose of the trip would be to discuss with representatives offshore exploration and development of hydrocarbon resources," she said. Delegations already have been sent to China this summer by Pennzoil, Exxon, Union Oil of California and Phillips Petroleum.

## Hitachi Challenges IBM's 3033

Hitachi says it will start marketing the world's largest and fastest general-purpose computers later this year. Hitachi says its M-300H computers, developed over the last five years, are capable of executing instructions in 78 nanoseconds (billionths of a second), 1.6 to 1.7 times faster than International Business Machines' 3033 computers, and also have greater capacity.

## High-Flying Shares Seen Retreating

## Caution Urged on U.S. Gambling Issues

NEW YORK, Sept. 5 (AP-DJ) — With most of the big brokerage houses advising clients either to sell most of their holdings of the high-flying gambling stocks, or to be very wary about chasing them, some analysts believe the issues could be headed for a fall.

And both major U.S. stock exchanges, reacting to mounting concern over the wild speculation in gambling-related stocks, imposed sharply stiffer margin requirements late Friday covering transactions in a total of 13 of these stocks and five related debenture issues. Buyers of the securities now must put up at least 75 percent cash rather than the 50 percent requirement.

Steps toward restraining margin buying of gambling stocks were initiated by A.G. Becker Inc. last Thursday, when it raised to 100 percent the cash required on transactions involving shares of Bally Manufacturing, Caesars World, Playboy, Ramada Inns and Resorts International (American). The move triggered enormous selling in gambling stocks near the close on Thursday, generating steep price declines that continued through Friday's trading.

Echoing a growing consensus among Wall Street's biggest brokers, E.F. Hutton & Co. Vice President Anthony Corrao said that the gambling stocks "are overvalued, they have run up too far, too fast, and we think traders should take profits and sell the stocks."

## Mexico Reserves Up, Debt at \$24.5 Billion

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 5 (AP-DJ) — Mexico's primary foreign-exchange reserves were \$2.71 billion at the end of August, up \$837 million from end of 1977, President Jose Lopez Portillo said.

He also said public-sector foreign debt stood at \$24.5 billion, up 7.3 percent from the end of last year. Of the total, \$21.7 billion have maturities of one year or more.

Herzfeld & Stern, an old-line Wall Street broker, followed Becker's move Friday in raising the gambling stock margin to 100 percent. "The activity in the group is sheer speculation, and we don't want any part of it," says Alan Brenits, director of research at Herzfeld & Stern.

Although sizable buying in gambling stocks became apparent last May when Resorts International opened the first casino in Atlantic City, N.J., many analysts credit a recent bullish report by Merrill

Lynch for accelerating the pace of speculative interest. Even companies with only a tenuous connection with gambling interests, including some hotels, airlines and gambling-related equipment makers, saw their stocks soar to unprecedented levels.

In the Merrill Lynch report, Harold Vogel, an analyst who tracks the gambling companies, cited the industry's "potential to be one of the high-growth segments of the economy in the next five years."

"Out of Hand"

Last Friday, Merrill Lynch sought to contain the enthusiasm that its report apparently had generated, and issued an advice to clients suggesting that the situation has "gone out of hand" insofar as speculating in gambling stocks was concerned.

"The sharp gains have been excessive and nondiscriminating. . . . And we re-emphasize the need for caution," Merrill Lynch said.

Bache Halsey Stuart Shields Inc. never had any of the gambling stocks on its buy list but it, nonetheless, warned clients to be cautious about the group.

## Gaming Issues Gain

## NYSE Prices Higher Amid Active Trade

NEW YORK, Sept. 5 (Reuters) — New York Stock Exchange prices advanced today in moderately active trading as efforts to limit speculation in gaming shares apparently fell short of the mark.

Analysts said the market benefited from an easing of worries about interest-rate boosts and might be completing a consolidation of summer gains.

The Dow Jones industrial average added 7.28 to 886.61 and winners outpaced losers 815-to-667. Volume eased to 32.17 million shares from Friday's 35.07 million.

Analysts said last week's firming in monetary policy by the Federal Reserve may complete the current round of tightening. Market tone was helped initially by moves by the NYSE and the American Stock Exchange and several brokerage firms to limit speculation by raising margin requirements on a handful of gaming shares. Despite this, gaming issues moved ahead.

Analysts added that expectations were not high for major developments from the Camp David-Mideast summit so that any real progress toward Mideast peace could help the market while a lack of progress would not do much damage.

On the Amex, prices were generally higher with the market-value index up 0.36 to 171.06 and the average price per share unchanged.

On the Big Board, Ramada Inns was again the volume leader shipping 3 1/2 to 10 1/2. Other gaming issues overcame initial weakness to move higher. Caesars World rose 1 1/2 to 41 1/2. Bally Manufacturing gained 4 1/2 to 61 1/2. Harrah's 2 1/2 to 36 1/2 and Del E. Webb added two to 33 1/2. Playboy lost 3/4 to 26 1/2.

Active Exxon, which late Friday said it found hydrocarbons in its Baltimore Canyon Well, gained 1 1/2 to 51. Texaco added 1/2 to 25 1/2.

Strength in computer stocks contributed to the market's tone, analysts said. International Business Machines jumped six to 299 1/2. Honeywell gained 1 1/2 to 70 1/2. Fairchild Camera added 2 1/2 to 39 1/2. Texas Instruments rose 1 1/2 to 87 1/2 and National Semiconductor rose 2 1/2 to 32.

Ranco Inc. gained 1 1/2 to 30 1/2. Warner and Swasey, unchanged at 30 1/2, acquired 345,000 shares of Ranco, or about 14 percent of those outstanding, at \$28 each.

Garfinkel, Brooks, Brothers added 1 1/2 to 25 1/2. Gamble-Skogmo, unchanged at 25 1/2, bought about \$60,000 of Garfinkel's shares, or about 12 percent.

Active Mattel eased 3/4 to 12 1/2. Airlines, some reporting improved August traffic, continued strong. UAL Inc. rose 2 1/2 to 44 1/2. Delta two to 55. Northwest 1 1/2 to 34 1/2 and Trans World Air 1 1/2 to 29 1/2.

## Dollar Ends Day Mixed

LONDON, Sept. 5 (AP-DJ) — The dollar finished mixed against most major currencies today as the foreign-exchange market awaited further clarification of U.S. intentions on buying its currency.

Commenting on the current sharp swings in rate movements, one dealer explained: "What we're seeing is a large number of operators, who aren't prepared to take large positions and to sit on them for a long length of time. They prefer instead to take smaller positions for shorter periods of time and to take smaller profits as a result. This makes for very difficult trading at the end of the day when everyone is trying to square up."

Against the Deutsche mark, the dollar stood at 1.9805 marks, up 10 points on the day, after reaching a low of 1.9675 DM in the morning and an intraday high of 1.9850 DM. The dollar lost 5 points against the Swiss franc at 1.6095 francs.

In French franc trading, the dollar gained 1.75 centimes at 4.3375 francs. The dollar fell 50 points against the yen at 190.05 yen. Sterling shed 30 points at \$1.8430. The price of gold retreated to \$209.75 an ounce from \$211.25 in London late yesterday.

Alfa Romeo Signs Pacts

ROME, Sept. 5 (UPI) — Alfa Romeo announced today that it has entered into joint agreements with General Electric and Rolls-Royce to build jet engines. Alfa Romeo will help construct the General Electric CF6-32 turbofan engine being developed for use in Boeing's new 757, 767 and 777 jet planes, and will help Rolls-Royce develop and build a new RB-318 helicopter engine.



Rembrandt, "Self-portrait" (1631), Rijksmuseum, Amsterdam.

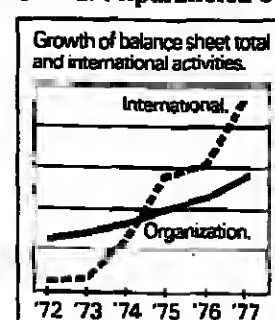
## Rembrandt country is Rabobank country.

Rembrandt found his inspiration in Holland, yet created art with a worldwide appeal. The Centrale Rabobank also finds its inspiration in Holland... yet increasingly provides services in the world at large.

With a strong agricultural background, the Centrale Rabobank heads a cooperative banking organization with over 3100 offices and a combined balance sheet total exceeding 61 billion Dutch guilders (in excess of US \$ 26 billion) in 1977. This makes the Rabobank not just one of the largest banks in Holland and one of the 35 largest banks in the world, but also a bank with deep roots in almost all sectors of Dutch economic life.

The Centrale Rabobank is now expanding worldwide with a full range of banking services. To accelerate this expansion, we recently co-founded the "Unico Banking Group", linking us with five

other major European cooperative banks. This, together with the support of London and Continental Bankers Ltd., has strengthened our operations by giving international clients unparalleled on-the-spot service.



In addition, we are active in the Euro-currency and Euro-bond markets. Our international transactions in foreign currencies, Euro-credit loans and participation in new issues, are showing a remarkable growth.

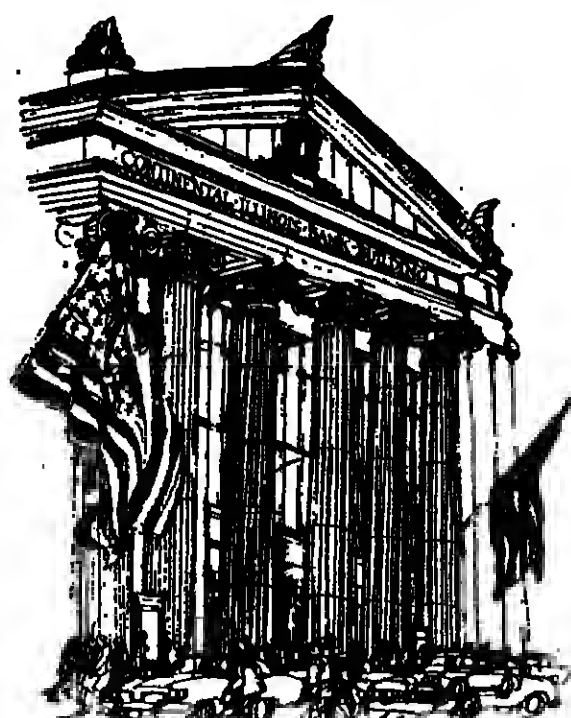
Centrale Rabobank, International Division, Catharjessingel 20, P.O. Box 8098, Utrecht, The Netherlands, Telephone 030-362611, Telex 40200.

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## NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Sept. 5

12 Month	Stock	High	Low	Div. in 5 Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Quot.	Close	Prev	12 Month	Stock	High	Low	Div. in 5 Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Quot.	Close	Prev
11	500	10.00	9.75	1.00	10.00	100.00	10.00	9.75	1.00	10.00	10.00	11	500	10.00	9.75	1.00	10.00	100.00	10.00	9.75	1.00	10.00	10.00
12	1000	20.00	19.50	2.00	20.00	200.00	20.00	19.50	2.00	20.00	20.00	12	1000	20.00	19.50	2.00	20.00	200.00	20.00	19.50	2.00	20.00	20.00
13	1500	30.00	29.25	3.00	15.00	300.00	30.00	29.25	3.00	15.00	30.00	13	1500	30.00	29.25	3.00	15.00	300.00	30.00	29.25	3.00	15.00	30.00
14	2000	40.00	39.00	4.00	20.00	400.00	40.00	39.00	4.00	20.00	40.00	14	2000	40.00	39.00	4.00	20.00	400.00	40.00	39.00	4.00	20.00	40.00
15	2500	50.00	49.00	5.00	25.00	500.00	50.00	49.00	5.00	25.00	50.00	15	2500	50.00	49.00	5.00	25.00	500.00	50.00	49.00	5.00	25.00	50.00
16	3000	60.00	59.00	6.00	30.00	600.00	60.00	59.00	6.00	30.00	60.00	16	3000	60.00	59.00	6.00	30.00	600.00	60.00	59.00	6.00	30.00	60.00
17	3500	70.00	69.00	7.00	35.00	700.00	70.00	69.00	7.00	35.00	70.00	17	3500	70.00	69.00	7.00	35.00	700.00	70.00	69.00	7.00	35.00	70.00
18	4000	80.00	79.00	8.00	40.00	800.00	80.00	79.00	8.00	40.00	80.00	18	4000	80.00	79.00	8.00	40.00	800.00	80.00	79.00	8.00	40.00	80.00
19	4500	90.00	89.00	9.00	45.00	900.00	90.00	89.00	9.00	45.00	90.00	19	4500	90.00	89.00	9.00	45.00	900.00	90.00	89.00	9.00	45.00	90.00
20	5000	100.00	99.00	10.00	50.00	1000.00	100.00	99.00	10.00	50.00	100.00	20	5000	100.00	99.00	10.00	50.00	1000.00	100.00	99.00	10.00	50.00	100.00
21	5500	110.00	109.00	11.00	55.00	1100.00	110.00	109.00	11.00	55.00	110.00	21	5500	110.00	109.00	11.00	55.00	1100.00	110.00	109.00	11.00	55.00	110.00
22	6000	120.00	119.00	12.00	60.00	1200.00	120.00	119.00	12.00	60.00	120.00	22	6000	120.00	119.00	12.00	60.00	1200.00	120.00	119.00	12.00	60.00	120.00
23	6500	130.00	129.00	13.00	65.00	1300.00	130.00	129.00	13.00	65.00	130.00	23	6500	130.00	129.00	13.00	65.00	1300.00	130.00	129.00	13.00	65.00	130.00
24	7000	140.00	139.00	14.00	70.00	1400.00	140.00	139.00	14.00	70.00	140.00	24	7000	140.00	139.00	14.00	70.00	1400.00	140.00	139.00	14.00	70.00	140.00
25	7500	150.00	149.00	15.00	75.00	1500.00	150.00	149.00	15.00	75.00	150.00	25	7500	150.00	149.00	15.00	75.00	1500.00	150.00	149.00	15.00	75.00	150.00
26	8000	160.00	159.00	16.00	80.00	1600.00	160.00	159.00	16.00	80.00	160.00	26	8000	160.00	159.00	16.00	80.00	1600.00	160.00	159.00	16.00	80.00	160.00
27	8500	170.00	169.00	17.00	85.00	1700.00	170.00	169.00	17.00	85.00	170.00	27	8500	170.00	169.00	17.00	85.00	1700.00	170.00	169.00	17.00	85.00	170.00
28	9000	180.00	179.00	18.00	90.00	1800.00	180.00	179.00	18.00	90.00	180.00	28	9000	180.00	179.00	18.00	90.00	1800.00	180.00	179.00	18.00	90.00	180.00
29	9500	190.00	189.00	19.00	95.00	1900.00	190.00	189.00	19.00	95.00	190.00	29	9500	190.00	189.00	19.00	95.00	1900.00	190.00	189.00	19.00	95.00	190.00
30	10000	200.00	199.00	20.00	100.00	2000.00	200.00	199.00	20.00	100.00	200.00	30	10000	200.00	199.00	20.00	100.00	2000.00	200.00	199.00	20.00	100.00	200.00



## CONTINENTAL ILLINOIS CORPORATION

### AND SUBSIDIARIES

## CONTINENTAL BANK

231 SOUTH LA SALLE STREET, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60693

Second quarter 1978 was another record earnings period for Continental Illinois Corporation.

Income before security transactions was \$40,101,000, a 14.2% increase over second quarter 1977. Income before security transactions for the first half of this year totaled \$80,297,000, a 14.6% gain over the first half of 1977. This represents an annualized rate of return on average stockholders' equity of 15.4% in the first half of the year, compared with 15% in the similar 1977 period.

Since 1962, when we opened our first European office, we have increased our assets almost sevenfold from \$4 billion to more than \$26 billion. Today we are the seventh largest bank in the United States with 126 offices in 39 countries. In Europe alone we have 20 locations with specialists who are committed to serving the financial needs of the business community.

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Chief Executive Officer  
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BLAINE J. YARRINGTON  
Executive Vice President  
Standard Oil Company (Indiana)

#### Consolidated Statement of Condition/June 30

(In millions)	1978	1977
<b>Assets</b>		
Cash and due from banks	\$ 2,727.5	\$ 2,120.3
Total funds sold	4,057.3	3,866.0
<b>Investment securities:</b>		
U.S. Treasury and Federal agency securities	525.1	723.1
State, county and municipal securities	1,406.1	1,628.4
Other securities	283.2	249.9
<b>Trading account securities</b>	<b>282.8</b>	<b>210.8</b>
Total loans	15,765.3	13,040.9
Less: Valuation reserve on loans	172.3	165.4
<b>Net loans</b>	<b>15,593.0</b>	<b>12,875.5</b>
Lease financing receivables	349.1	295.2
Properties and equipment	177.8	145.5
Customers' liability on acceptances	463.1	279.7
Other real estate	28.0	30.8
Other assets	710.2	445.1
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>\$26,603.2</b>	<b>\$22,869.9</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>		
Deposits:		
Domestic—Demand	\$ 4,041.2	\$ 3,600.7
Savings	1,397.8	1,544.6
Other time	5,293.8	3,843.9
Overseas branches and subsidiaries	7,871.2	7,419.6
<b>Total deposits</b>	<b>18,603.8</b>	<b>16,408.8</b>
Federal funds purchased and securities sold under agreements to repurchase	4,811.2	3,918.0
Long-term debt	417.5	321.1
Other funds borrowed	597.2	408.1
Acceptances outstanding	467.1	280.3
Other liabilities	637.2	571.5
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>25,534.0</b>	<b>21,907.8</b>
<b>Stockholders' Equity</b>		
Preferred stock—without par value:		
Authorized: 10,000,000 shares, none issued		
Common stock—\$5 par value:		
Authorized: 80,000,000 shares both years		
Issued and outstanding: 1978—35,623,545 shares		
1977—35,549,450 shares	178.1	177.7
Capital surplus	428.8	428.0
Retained earnings	462.3	356.4
<b>Total stockholders' equity</b>	<b>1,069.2</b>	<b>962.1</b>
<b>Total liabilities and stockholders' equity</b>	<b>\$26,603.2</b>	<b>\$22,869.9</b>

In Europe: Antwerp, Brussels, Liege, Düsseldorf, Munich, Frankfurt, London, Praes, Athens, Thessaloniki, Madrid, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Milan, Rome, Paris, Vienna, Zurich, Geneva, and Edinburgh.

#### European Gold Markets

September 5, 1978

London 211.20 209.45 -2.35  
Zurich 211.25 209.65 -1.25  
Paris (12.5 kilo) 211.21 209.65 -1.25

Official morning and afternoon futures for London and Paris. Opening and closing prices for Zurich.  
U.S. dollars per ounce.

#### International Stock Indexes

Yield Prev High Low

Amsterdam 99.50 99.50 100.00 99.50  
Brussels 114.65 114.65 115.15 114.65  
Frankfurt 132.24 132.24 132.74 132.24  
London 382.50 382.50 383.00 382.50  
London 500 215.98 215.98 216.48 215.98  
Milan 48.84 48.84 48.84 48.84  
Paris 114.55 114.55 114.55 114.55  
Sydney 552.97 552.97 552.97 552.97  
Tokyo (n) 427.75 427.75 427.75 427.75  
Tokyo (o) 541.38 541.38 541.38 541.38  
Zurich 313.00 313.00 313.00 313.00

(n) - new (o) - old

#### Eurocurrency Interest Rates

1 M. 8 1/16 - 8 1/16 3% - 3%  
3 M. 8 1/16 - 8 1/16 3% - 3%  
6 M. 8 1/16 - 8 1/16 3% - 3%  
1 Y. 8 1/16 - 8 1/16 3% - 3%

1 M. 7 1/16 - 7 1/16 11% - 11%  
3 M. 7 1/16 - 7 1/16 11% - 11%  
6 M. 7 1/16 - 7 1/16 11% - 11%  
1 Y. 7 1/16 - 7 1/16 11% - 11%



The ingot watch by CORUM,  
an ingot of pure gold on your wrist.

A 15 g. ingot - 10 g. for a lady - issued and numbered by the Union Bank of Switzerland. Solid gold case. At the finest jewellers. For a brochure write to CORUM 2301 La Chaux-de-Fonds Switzerland.



#### LONDON INTERVIEWS

BUTTES RESOURCES COMPANY of Houston, Texas - USA, is one of today's most progressive and rapidly expanding independent oil companies with world wide oil and gas exploration and production activities. Because of our rapid growth and aggressive expansion programs, we have an immediate need for the following professionals:

#### DRILLING OPERATIONS MANAGER

##### Tunisia

This position will initiate and supervise drilling, development and production programs for the company's operations in Tunisia. It will be responsible for developing and implementing operational procedures; recruiting and training supervisory and technical staff; selecting drilling and 3rd party contractors; developing and coordinating an effective material procurement, storage and maintenance program. The position requires an engineering degree and approximately 10 years experience. All candidates should have prior foreign experience with "hands-on" responsibility for drilling offshore wells.

#### PRODUCTION OPERATIONS MANAGER

##### Sharjah

This position requires an engineering degree and approximately 10 years experience with a proven record in oil and gas production. All candidates must have Artificial Gas Lift experience. This position will be responsible for all operational, personnel, sub-contract and material programs.

We offer excellent salaries, benefits, expatriation packages, family status and growth potential.

A COMPANY REPRESENTATIVE WILL BE AT THE LONDON HILTON HOTEL, SEPT. 5, 6 & 7th.

To arrange an interview during that time, call Art Neal, Personnel Mgr. 493-8000.

If unable to call, send your resume to:

#### Buttes Resources Company

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1100 Milam, Suite 733

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New Issue  
September 6, 1978

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Stavanger/Norway

**DM 150,000,000**

**6% Deutsche Mark Bearer Bonds of 1978/1988**

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# Pirates Win Twice and Red Sox Lose As Pennant Races Begin to Tighten

## Phillies Split And Now Lead By One Game

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 5 (AP) — Ed Ott drove in three runs and Jim Rhyne pitched a three-hitter to lead the Pittsburgh Pirates to a 7-0 victory over the New York Mets and a doubleheader sweep yesterday. The victories, coupled with Philadelphia's split against the St. Louis Cardinals, put Pittsburgh only one game behind the first-place Phillies in the National League East.

The Pirates took the opener, 7-4, with the aid of two-run homers by Bill Robinson and Ott. The Bucs then ran their winning streak to nine games and 21 of their last 24 games.

"When we were 11 1/2 games back, I don't think there was a guy on this team who didn't think we were out of it," admitted Ott.

"But we all relaxed, starting playing really good ball and we've been winners ever since. We definitely think we can catch and pass the Phillies, and we're not relying on them in loss."

"We're going out there with the idea of winning every game ourselves."

### Cardinals 3-2, Phillies 2-10

At St. Louis, Bake McBride tripled home one run and scored two while Jim Lonborg won his first game since June 28 to help Philadelphia win, 10-2, and split a doubleheader with St. Louis. In the opener Ted Simmons came off the bench to double home the tying runs to the eighth and Tony Scott knocked in the game-winning run with a sacrifice fly to give St. Louis and Bob Forsch a 3-2 victory.

### Expos 5-6, Cubs 3-5

At Chicago, pinch hitter Gary Carter's suicide squeeze scored Larry Parrish from third base with one out in the 10th, allowing Montreal to complete a doubleheader sweep with a 6-5 victory over Chicago. The Expos won the opener, 5-3, when Tony Perez had three hits, including his 11th home run, and scored three times, overshadowing the 200th career homer by Chicago's Dave Kingman.

### Padres 8, Braves 4

At Atlanta, Jim Wilhelm's first major league hit, a two-run double in the fifth inning, led San Diego to an 8-4 victory over Atlanta and handed Braves' rookie pitcher Larry McWilliams his first major league defeat. Wilhelm's double with the bases loaded scored Dave Winfield and Gene Tenace and made a winner of Gaylord Perry (16-5).

### Reds 6, Astros 3

At Houston, Bill Bonham scattered eight hits over the first six innings to pick up his first victory since the All-Star break and Joe Morgan collected three hits to lead Cincinnati to a 6-3 decision over Houston.

### Dodgers 5, Giants 4

At Los Angeles, Rick Monday's 16th homer of the season began a five-run Los Angeles fifth inning and gave the Dodgers a 5-4 victory over San Francisco, lengthening their National League West lead over the Giants to two games. After Monday's homer, Bill Russell, Steve Garvey and Dusty Baker singled runs across.

## Monday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE			
Chicago	000 001 008-1	4	1
Atlanta	000 010 006-2	6	0
National League			
Baltimore	000 000 000-0	0	0
St. Louis	000 000 000-0	0	0
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**Baker**

*The New York City newspaper strike continues. This is a rerun of a July, 1977, column.*

**By Jim Mann**

## An Argument

rejected employees, all members of Utility Workers Local 223, then filed a grievance, claiming that the company had violated its contract.

The standard multiple-choice tests that Detroit Edison used to rate

## Spatial Perception

© Los Angeles Times

## Omar Sharif

mine who owned the tickets, said  
Abelman.

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"I did it! I did it!" Jerry Lewis screamed in Las Vegas after soliciting pledges for a record \$29 million to fight muscular dystrophy. The money was promised during Lewis' 21½-hour annual Labor Day television. Lewis' spokesman, Horace Petzall, said the pledges totaling \$29,744,845 were phoned in to the regional television stations that broadcast the telethon, topping last year's \$26,841,419. About 100 stars joined Lewis to raise the funds, Petzall said, including entertainers Paul Anka, Patty Duke, Tony Bennett, Sid Caesar, Ray Charles, Sammy Davis Jr., Mike Douglas, Robert Goulet, Buddy Rich, Keely Smith, Sally Struthers and Sarah Vaughn and sports celebrity Joe Frazier. Petzall said that a Farmington, Conn., man, who ran 2,626 miles to raise money for muscular dystrophy research, flew to Las Vegas to join Lewis on the air. Lewis began his journey in northern Maine on July 1 and arrived in Marathon, Fla., Saturday—64 days and seven pairs of running shoes later. West estimated he raised more than \$80,000 and \$100,000.

Ronald Paglisotti has taken his former wife to court in Denver, saying that she caused him extreme mental anguish by forging his signature on a letter to the Denver Broncos football team asking that his two second tickets be placed in her name. Allan Abrams, attorney for Paglisotti's former wife, said that his client will take the Fifth Amendment or refuse to answer if asked at a county court hearing next week whether she forged the letter. The problem began in 1973 when the attorneys handling the Paglisotti's divorce failed to deter-

Jim King of station WDLF in Panama City, Fla., spent a dizzying 168 hours aboard a rollercoaster. The 31-year-old disc jockey disregarded temperatures in the 90-degree range in setting his new Guinness Book of World Records mark. But there were problems. King refused to get off, and an unidentified doctor at one point got on the coaster with King to treat him for hallucinations and vomiting, according to amusement park director Alan Lark. According to the Guinness book, 72 hours was the last record set.

—SAMUEL JUSTICE

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